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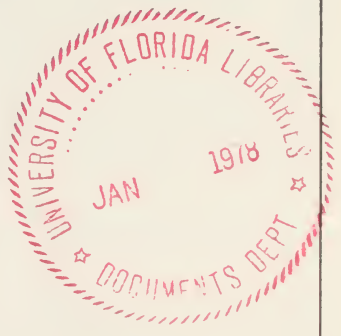
THE MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP A SIXTEEN-YEAR HISTORY

A REPORT

BY

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD
Majority Leader, United States Senate

SEPTEMBER 1976



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SEPTEMBER 10, 1976.

Hon. JOHN SPARKMAN
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you know, it has been my privilege to be involved in all of the sixteen conferences held by the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group.

At this year's conference in Atlanta, the leaders of the Mexican delegation suggested that this might be a good time to put together a review of our sixteen conference sessions. As Chairman of the U.S. Senate delegation, I endorsed the idea and subsequently asked Bob Dockery of the staff of the Foreign Relations Committee to work with specialists from the Library of Congress on the preparation of such a review. That review has now been completed. I respectfully request that it be printed for the use of the Foreign Relations Committee and for the information of the Senate as a whole.

I want to thank Bob Dockery for his assistance on this project, as well as the following individuals from the Library of Congress: Rosemary P. Jackson, Foreign Affairs Analyst; K. Larry Storrs, Analyst in Latin American Affairs; Barry Sklar, Specialist in Latin American Affairs; Kathryn Hume, William Raiford, Charlotte Phillips and John Chwat.

Sincerely,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

THE MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP—A SIXTEEN-YEAR HISTORY

Introduction

Sixteen years have passed since the inception of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group. During that time, events in Mexico and the United States, as well as relations between the two nations, have unfolded in the context of developments which have shaken the world and challenged the will and imagination of all nations.

The past sixteen years were the years of the Alliance for Progress, the Cuban missile crisis, the Dominican crisis, the Vietnam tragedy, and two wars in the Middle East. They also were the years that gave birth to the era of détente, the opening to the People's Republic of China, and the energy crunch.

But throughout this period, Mexico and the United States, both individually and collectively, have weathered the storms and capitalized on new opportunities for cooperation under the firm and experienced guidance of their respective leaders—Lopez Mateos and John Kennedy; Diaz Ordaz and Lyndon Johnson; Luis Echeverria and Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

Just as the chief executives of our two great nations have made a practice of close, personal dialogue and consultation, so, too, have the legislative representatives of Mexico and the United States. Though the congressional meetings frequently lack the publicity that Presidential discussions attract, they are no less important—as our Chief Executives would be the first to admit. Indeed, the Chief Executives of the United States from Kennedy to Ford and the Chief Executives of Mexico from Lopez Mateos to Luis Echeverria—all of them have given their unqualified support to our legislative conferences and each President has made a point of meeting regularly with the delegates.

As the Presidents of our two nations have known over the last sixteen years, interparliamentary meetings not only strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding—but, in addition, they just make good, common sense.

Thus, over the years, members of the Mexican and United States Congresses, meeting annually as the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, have been discussing issues such as trade, border problems, immigration and narcotics control. These issues may not require "shuttle diplomacy" but they do affect the lives of our people and necessitate frequent attention and consideration.

Our interparliamentary meetings have and continue to serve this purpose. In a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect, Mexican and United States legislators have become keenly aware of the problems, pressures and concerns faced by their counterparts. And working together, they have endeavored to arrive at mutually acceptable solutions. With the understanding and knowledge gained from their

annual meetings, the delegates have returned to their capitols to work for the implementation of those solutions through their respective political processes.

Because of the record—summarized in this volume—I firmly believe the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group has contributed substantially to the growing understanding and to the easing of tensions between Mexico and the United States. It is, I think, a tribute to these meetings that relations between our two nations have achieved such a high level of mutual respect, cooperation and understanding despite the variety of problems we have faced and are sure to face in the future. Much of the success of the meetings can be measured in terms of the amicable and cordial relations which have been developed, but in addition, these meetings have to their credit such solid achievements as the Chamizal settlement and the Colorado River Salinity Agreement—both directly attributable to legislative initiatives resulting from the conferences.

The legislative origins of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group go back to 1959, when the Mexican Congress took the lead and approved legislation authorizing its members to participate in annual discussions with members of the United States Congress, which approved similar legislation the following year. The intent of both U.S. and Mexican legislators was to provide a mechanism for informal discussions of mutual problems.

More specifically, United States participation in the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group was authorized by Public Law 86–420, approved April 9, 1960. This authorization originated as House Joint Resolution 283 by Representative D. S. Saund. Then representative Joe Montoya and other members of the House introduced complementary bills. A companion measure in the Senate was Senate Joint Resolution 102 sponsored by Senator Chavez and strongly supported by Senators Kuchel, Engle, Yarborough, Morse and Gruening.

Under Public Law 86–420, the United States Group is comprised of 12 Members of the Senate, appointed by the Vice-President, and 12 Members of the House, appointed by the Speaker. At least four of the Senators and four of the Representatives are members of the Foreign Relations and International Relations Committees respectively. The meetings are held annually, on odd-numbered years in Mexico and even-numbered years in the United States.

The initiative to establish the meetings was given additional impetus by the enthusiastic support of President John Kennedy. While still in the Senate, both John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson voted for the Act establishing this interparliamentary group. Equally strong support was also forthcoming from their successors, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

But the creation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference coincided with those exciting days when President Kennedy was vigorously forging a new Latin American policy for the United States in the name of the Alliance for Progress.

Looking back over the pages of history, I think it is interesting to recall that just 3 weeks prior to our first meeting in Guadalajara, President Kennedy outlined, in his Inaugural Address, the objectives of the Alliance for Progress. He specifically expressed interest in our

first meeting when he urged the United States representatives to meet with their Mexican colleagues and convey the sincere, good wishes of his administration. I remember those days well, having had the honor of serving as chairman of the Senate delegation at the Guadalajara meeting.

While those of us who have participated in these meetings need no convincing of their importance to strengthening the bonds of friendship between our two countries, let me point to some very practical examples of the results of our efforts to help strengthen "the ties that bind:"

—In just five short years, from 1970 to 1974, Mexican trade with the United States more than doubled.

—Today, half of Mexico's international trade is with the United States.

—Mexico is our largest customer in Latin America and our fourth largest in the world. In fact, last year Mexico came very close to overtaking West Germany as our third largest export market.

—United States investors hold approximately eighty percent of the $3 billion invested in Mexico by foreign nationals.

—Mexican tourists visiting the United States account for approximately twenty-five percent of the total annual U.S. income from tourism.

These are just a few of the examples that evidence the growing economic interdependence which our two nations share. These examples also indicate the increasing maturity of the Mexican economy based on a generation of economic stability. The recent decision to float the peso will further ensure stability over the long-term. It was a difficult but necessary decision. It was a courageous decision, the kind of decision that the world has come to expect from Mexico and its leaders.

During this period of economic adjustment, I know the United States will do all that it can to be of assistance to Mexico. As we have learned, such assistance mutually serves our bilateral interests and our own self-interests as well.

Students of Mexican and United States history, as well as those of us who have been close to Mexico, know that our relations have not always been viewed in such a cooperative light. Battles have been fought, territory has been lost, and sovereign rights have been infringed. Regrettably, these were some of the hallmarks of our beginnings, but during the intervening years, we have come a long way together. Our nations have matured and we have treated each other with respect for many years, relegating the negative to the back pages of history where it properly belongs.

Simply stated, we have come from a time of hostility and resentment to a time of cooperation and understanding.

From the turmoil and upheaval of armed struggle, the Mexican Revolution, implementing its profound political and social principles, has forged a proud and powerful nation. Mexico's unique and democratic political system has been a model of stability, enabling Mexico to make the kind of sterling achievements that have brought it to the forefront of the nations of the world.

Mexico has developed from a rural based economy to an industrialized nation. In recent years, she has achieved ever higher production rates in petroleum, petrochemicals, steel electric energy and fertilizer.

With her recent oil discoveries in the South, Mexico's industrial development is sure to be accelerated. On the social front, a similar record of achievement can easily be found. Educational facilities have been expanded and social welfare programs to meet the needs of the people have always been given high priority by the Mexican Government. Public transportation facilities, housing, health care—these are all areas in which the Mexican people and their elected officials have made tremendous strides.

Internationally, Mexico, the most populous Spanish speaking country, has taken its rightful place as a leader of the Third World. With the principle of non-intervention serving as its cornerstone, Mexican foreign policy has had tremendous impact on the international community. The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1974, was the creation of President Luis Echeverria. Moreover, Mexico's imaginative and independent course has led it to leadership in the movement to establish a nuclear free zone in Latin America, which resulted in the Treaty of Tlatelolco; to enthusiastic support for the recent establishment of the Latin American Economic System (SELA); and to a central role in the creation of the Caribbean Multinational Fleet. Looking beyond the Hemisphere, Mexico recently signed important trade agreements with both the European Economic Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON).

This is the kind of record that any nation would be proud to claim as its own. It is an enviable record and it rightfully belongs to Mexico. She has worked around the clock to establish and maintain it.

Those of us who have participated regularly in our annual interparliamentary conferences bear witness to Mexico's very rapid progress in a very short period of time. We have gained not only a deep appreciation of Mexico's achievements but, I think, it is fair to say that we have made a solid, lasting contribution to a more mature, cooperative relationship between our two nations. This is not to say that the future of our relations will be devoid of problems; indeed, there will be problems, but because of the established procedures of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, there also will be solutions—legislative solutions. I believe the prospects are very promising, as I tried to indicate during the closing session of this year's conference in Atlanta:

> . . . the experience we have gathered during the past sixteen years casts a bright and illuminating future for the next sixteen.

The following review of the past 16 conferences held by the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group will, I believe, reveal the basis for my optimism.

CONFERENCES

First Meeting, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, February 6–11, 1961

United States Delegates

From the Senate:

Mike Mansfield of Montana.
Dennis Chavez of New Mexico.
Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa.
Wayne Morse of Oregon.
Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas.
John Marshall Butler of Maryland.
Albert Gore of Tennessee.
Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska.
Clair Engle of California.
Ernest Gruening of Alaska.
Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota.
Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island.

From the House:

D. S. Saund of California.
Walter Norblad of Oregon.
William L. Springer of Illinois.
Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia.
J. T. Rutherford of Texas.
Joseph N. Montoya of New Mexico.
Robert N. Nix of Pennsylvania.
Harris B. McDowell of Delaware.
Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois.
Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii.
Ancher Nelsen of Minnesota.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:

Elisco Aragon Rebolledo of Morelos.
Rodolfo Brena Torres of Oaxaca.
Abelardo de la Torre Grajales of Chiapas.
Guillermo Ibarra of Sonora.
Fernando Lanz Duret Sierra of Campeche.
Emilio Martinez Manautou of Tamaulipas.
Antonio Mena Brito of Yucatan.
Manuel Moreno Sanchez of Aguascalientes.
Guillermo Ramirez Valadez of Jalisco.
Carlos Roman Celis of Guerrero.
Maximiliano Ruiz Castaneda of Mexoic.
Angel Santos Cervantes of Nuevo Leon.
Juan Manuel Teran Mata of Tamaulipas.
Francisco Velasco Curiel of Colima.

From the Chamber of Deputies:

Florencio Barrera Fuentes of Coahuila.
Antonio Castro Leal of the Federal District.
Carlos Hank Gonzalez of Mexico.
Arturo Llorente Gonzalez of Veracruz.
Enrique Olivares Santana of Aguascalientes.
Jose Ortiz Avila of Campeche.
Jose Perwz Moreno of Jalisco.
Juan Sabines Gutierrez of Chiapas.
Enrique Sada Baigts of Oaxaca.
Guillermo Salas Armendariz of Durango.
Emilio Sanchez Piedras of Tlaxcala.
Jose Vallego Novelo of Yucatan.
Manuel Yanez Ruiz of Hidalgo.

The formal opening of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group took place on March 6 with remarks by Senator Guillermo Ramirez Valadez and Senator Mansfield. Wreaths were placed before the statues of Abraham Lincoln and Benito Juarez. The U.S. delegation voted to present a plaque to be placed in the Casa de la Cultura to mark the site of this first meeting of the Interparliamentary Group.

The formal meetings concluded on February 9. The following day the American delegation proceeded to Mexico City where they were received by President Adolfo Lopez Mateos and Foreign Minister Manuel Tello. The U.S. delegates departed for Washington on February 12.

The work of the conference was organized into four committees: Foreign Investment; Foreign Trade; Border Matters; and Cultural Interchange. Each committee met twice, and it was understood that there would be no voting, that neither delegation had the authority to speak for its government, and that no attempt would be made to reach agreements. The objective of this first meeting, and for all subsequent meetings of the Group, was to conduct full and frank discussion of common problems and exposition of individual points of view.

Committee I—Foreign Investment

In reference to foreign investment the Mexican delegation made the following points:

(1) Capital accumulation, although it was increasing, was still insufficient for the country's needs. Thus, foreign investment was needed and welcome, provided it did not seek special privileges and that it supplemented, rather than competed with, local investment.

(2) Mexico preferred "indirect investment"—which was to say, either loans to public agencies to be used at their discretion, or private participation on a minority basis in Mexican enterprises.

(3) Particular criticisms were leveled at private foreign investment which competed with Mexican private business (e.g. retail trade, soft drinks, detergents), in automobile assembly operations (it was said that despite local assembly, automobiles cost more in Mexico than in the U.S.), and in mining (it was said that Mexico's mineral resources were not being used for the benefit of Mexico, but for export).

(4) Export of minerals and repatriation of profits from other private investment in Mexico resulted in a net loss of capital to Mexico.

(5) The Mexican delegation stated that although it did not offer special treatment to foreign investment, it did offer many attractions, e.g. good profit prospects, free convertibility of capital and profits, moderate tax rates, subsidies for new necessary industries, cheap fuel, low transportation rates, easily trainable labor, a stable currency, and political and social stability.

(6) The Mexican Constitution, the delegation pointed out, considers private property as an element to serve social needs, and Mexico reserves its sovereign right to put social restrictions on property. However, the Constitution also provides for compensation for property which may be expropriated for social purposes.

The United States delegation made the following points:

(1) U.S. private business does not seek special status, but it does not want to be discriminated against.

(2) The right of Mexico, or any other country to accept or reject private investment on its own terms is recognized, but it must also be recognized that private investment will go where its treatment and prospects are best.

(3) Foreign investment in Mexico contributes substantially to Mexico's economic growth. In 1955, for example, foreign investment accounted for $240 million in the Mexican national product. Many foreign companies reinvest a large part of their earnings. Even among those companies which are directly competitive with Mexican business, some of them bolster Mexican industry through a policy of local procurement and give Mexican consumers good quality merchandise at low prices.

(4) It was suggested that some American businessmen are uncertain of the meaning of Mexican laws relating to foreign investment and the laws should be clarified.

(5) It was recognized that Mexico, like any other country, has the right of expropriation with compensation, and no objection was seen in the proposal for participation with Mexican capital on a minority basis.

(6) Mexico has an excellent international credit rating, and the hope was expressed that its borrowings would be for long terms at low interest rates.

Committee II—Foreign Trade

Members of the Mexican delegation expressed their interest in "trade, not aid" during these discussions. Among the commercial problems cited by the Mexican delegation were: price fluctuations in basic commodities, U.S. quotas and tariffs on imports, and U.S. subsidies on cotton exports. In addition to cotton, the following commodities were discussed: lead, zinc, coffee, shrimp, fruits, vegetables, hard fibers, and sugar. The Mexican delegation expressed special concern about future exports of lead and zinc.

The U.S. delegation pointed out its own problems in related U.S. matters such as unemployment which might be affected by changes in tariffs or quotas on certain U.S. imports. However, the delegation did point out that the cotton export subsidy had been reduced from 8 to 6 cents and that market prices had remained stable. As for

eliminating the subsidy altogether, an American delegate suggested that this might actually stimulate U.S. cotton production while a Mexican delegate thought it would probably result in decreased production as the land was put to more profitable use.

The Mexican delegation expressed satisfaction over President Kennedy's decision not to establish tariffs or quotas on henequen, bailing twine, and cordage.

Committee III—Border Matters

Under the topic of border matters, two main points were discussed—tourists and braceros. The Mexican delegation was especially unhappy with President Kennedy's recommendation that Congress reduce from $500 to $100 the value of goods which tourists could bring into the United States duty free. With reference to braceros, the Mexican delegation pointed out that the hourly minimum wage of 50 cents had not been increased since the original agreement of 1942; that insurance coverage of braceros was inadequate; that arrangements for feeding the workers were unsatisfactory and that sometimes, in the interest of harvesting crops rapidly, so many braceros were recruited that their work did not last long enough to justify the trip.

The American delegation agreed to recommend careful consideration of the matters discussed. The delegates expressed hope that crossing the border to either country could be simplified. With reference to the braceros, the U.S. delegates pointed out that although the minimum wage had not been officially increased, the average wage amounted to 90 cents an hour. The bracero program was called the best Point 4 program of the U.S. Government in that, through the program, Mexican workers learned various agricultural techniques.

Committee IV—Cultural Interchange

Both delegations agreed that cultural exchanges should be supported and increased. Activities suggested were: wider diffusion of publications, library services, and radio and television in a reciprocal manner; increased efforts to place exchange students with families in the host country; establishment of training programs in U.S. industry for Mexican students; extended scholarship periods; and establishment of inter-university exchange programs which would encourage the exchange of students and professors.

Second Meeting, Washington, D.C., May 14–17, 1962

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
John Sparkman, of Alabama.
Wayne Morse, of Oregon.
George A. Smathers, of Florida.
Albert Gore, of Tennessee.
Clair Engle, of California.
Ernest Gruening, of Alaska.
Lee Metcalf, of Montana.
Homer E. Capehart, of Indiana.
Thomas H. Kuchel, of California.
Barry Goldwater, of Arizona.
John G. Tower, of Texas.

From the House:
D. S. Saund, of California.
J. T. Rutherford, of Texas.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania.
Harris B. McDowell, Jr., of Delaware.
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii.
L. Mendel Rivers, of South Carolina.
Robert B. Chiperfield, of Illinois.
J. Irving Whalley, of Pennsylvania.
William L. Springer, of Illinois.
Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois.
Ben Reifel, of South Dakota.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
Manuel Moreno Sanchez, of Aguascalientes.
Eliseo Aragon Rebolledo, of Morelos.
Angel Santos Cervantes, of Nuevo Leon.
Manuel Hinojoso Ortiz, of Michoacan.
Mauricio Magdaleno Cardona, of Zacatecas.
Emilio Martinez Manautou, of Tamaulipas.
Antonio Mena Brito, of Yucatan.
Guillermo Ramirez Valadez, of Jalisco.
Gustavo Vildosola Almada, of Baja California.
Ramon Ruiz Vasconcelos, of Oaxaca.
Carlos Roman Celis, of Guerrero.
Juan Manuel Teran Mata, of Tamaulipas.

From the Chamber of Deputies:
José Lopez Bermudez, of Guanajuato.
Antonio Navarro Encinas, of Baja California.
J. Jesus Gonzalez Gortazar, of Jalisco.
Manuel Moreno Moreno, of Guanajuato.

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Filiberto Rubalcava Sanchez, of Jalisco.
Gustavo Arevado Gardoqui, of Baja California.
Jorge Rojo Lugo, of Hidalgo.
Norberto Aguirre, of Oalaca.
Roldolfo Echeverria Alvarez, of the Federal District.
Alfredo Ruiseco Avellaneda, of Colima.
Salvador Gonzalez Lobo, of Coahuila.
Genaro Vazquez Colmemares, of Oaxaca.
Rodrigo Moreno Zermeno, of Guanajuato.

Formal opening of the second meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group took place on May 14 with welcoming remarks by Senator Sparkman, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and Mexican Deputy Lopez Bermudes. Vice President Lyndon Johnson addressed the delegation at a luncheon on the same day.

Work of the Group was organized into three panels: Foreign Investment and Foreign Trade; Border Matters and Cultural Exchange; Hemispheric Peace and Security and the Alliance for Progress.

In addition to the above panel discussions, the Mexican delegation visited sites in and around Washington such as Arlington National Cemetery and Williamsburg, Virginia. After the meetings concluded on May 14, the Mexican delegation proceeded to New York where they visited the United Nations and were welcomed by Mayor Wagner. On May 20 the delegation flew to Los Angeles where they remained until their departure to Mexico City on May 23.

Panel I—Foreign Investment and Foreign Trade

The United States delegation reiterated its belief in the mutual benefits of foreign investment and expressed its understanding of the principle of expropriation as long as action is followed by fair and prompt compensation. Members of the Mexican delegation, in turn, conceded their continued need for foreign investment but that it must be subject to national law and that it should be directed to the sectors designated as priority areas by the Mexican Government. The Mexican delegates concluded that despite these guidelines, Mexico remained a desirable place for foreign investment as a result of attractive laws, abundant natural resources, satisfactory market conditions, good profit returns, freedom to transfer capital, free monetary convertibility, moderate taxation, stimuli for reinvestment, low transportation rates, a stable exchange rate, and political stability.

Foreign trade discussions focused on tariffs and quotas relating to agricultural and mineral commodities. It was pointed out by the Mexican delegation that the prices of these raw materials had declined in recent years as compared to the cost of needed manufactured goods—a situation which had contributed to an imbalance of trade and a decline in living standards and had caused difficulty in purchasing capital goods. The United States delegation responded with the suggestion that Mexico avail itself of the opportunity to participate in international consultations to find a means of stabilizing prices on basic commodities and to seek out compensatory financial arrangements. The Mexican delegation expressed pleasure with recent actions by the United States Government on these commercial problems. Specifically, they cited the application of the most-favored-nation clause, the increase in the sugar quota and the price of sugar, a new willingness to participate in international conventions on commodity agreements, and its support of the Alliance for Progress.

Other issues, such as the sales of surplus agricultural products payable in local currency and on long terms, subsidies, restrictive quotas, and high or prohibitive tariffs were still regarded as areas for discussion by Mexico. The delegation also noted that certain aspects of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act did not offer sufficient consideration to many commercial problems, though it was seen as an improvement on the Tariff Act of 1934 which had been in effect.

The discussions on foreign trade also covered specific problems related to trade in cotton, coffee, sugar, lead, and zinc. In the case of cotton, the Mexican delegation expressed alarm over continued subsidies paid to U.S. cotton farmers which the Mexicans felt led to the dumping of surplus cotton on the world market at prices close to or below production costs. The delegation stated that the Mexican cotton industry would collapse if this policy continued. The United States delegation responded by explaining that subsidies to American farmers were temporary policy intended to aid farmers in the cotton belt until they could shift to a more suitable crop.

With regard to the other agricultural products, the U.S. delegation indicated that they would expect Mexico to continue as our major source of agriculture products. For its part, the Mexican delegation noted the progress made in stabilizing coffee prices through international cooperation. The Mexican delegation expressed hope that the U.S. would not revise the sugar bill, which would reduce the price of sugar substantially and decrease the Mexican quota. Such a move, they pointed out, would negate the positive aspects of the Mexican trade, such as its proximity to the United States, and would effect substantial economic hardship on the Mexican economy.

In reference to the lead and zinc trade, the Mexican delegation suggested international cooperation would be the best means of assuring a fair price for the metals. The delegation further protested proposed U.S. actions which would fix quotas and increase tariffs. In turn, the U.S. delegation stated that it did not anticipate tariff changes on lead and zinc and that it was gratified by the progress made by the International Study Group on Lead and Zinc. The U.S. representatives explained that the policy on lead and zinc was dictated by defense considerations.

Both the U.S. and Mexican delegations agreed that Mexican participation in the Latin American Free Trade Association would prove beneficial to the United States and to all the Latin countries involved. Moreover, the U.S. delegates assured the Mexican delegation that U.S. trade with the European Economic Community would not be detrimental to United States-Mexican commercial relations.

Panel II—Border Matters and Cultural Exchange

Included in these discussions were issues surrounding tourism in Mexico. Specifically, the proposed U.S. reduction in the duty free allowance for American tourists was cited as potentially damaging to the Mexican artisans who depend upon tourist expenditures for a livelihood. The American delegation suggested that if these items could be included under legislation covering reciprocal trade, Mexico might take steps to provide for the freer importation of certain goods bought by Mexican tourists.

Also under border matters were discussions concerning the situation of the Mexican migratory workers in the U.S. The American delegation

pointed out the valuable role they play in U.S. agriculture and that these workers were deserving of minimum wages, insurance coverage, and respect. Both delegations called for better border control in order that these foreign nationals might be provided with appropriate visas which would state their necessity as employees in the U.S.

The problem of the salinity of the Colorado River was also discussed as the treaty of 1944 did not address the question of water quality—an important issue since its deterioration had caused considerable damage in Baja California, rendering large tracts of land unproductive and displacing Mexican farmers. Although the U.S. delegates did not concede a legal obligation to insure the purity of the river, the members indicated that the United States was seeking a just solution to the problem.

Finally, both delegations expressed a desire to step up activities in the area of cultural exchange. Suggestions included an increase in the number of student and scholar exchange programs along with corporate and even governmental exchanges.

Panel III—Hemispheric Peace and Security and the Alliance for Progress

In addressing the questions of hemispheric peace and security, the U.S. delegation expressed its belief in the right of self-determination for each country. In particular, they cited the parallels in Mexican and American historical development which demonstrated this conviction. The delegation cited the activities of Cuba and the Soviet Union as the basis for U.S. concern over the possible subversion of other Latin American governments. They recommended the OAS report on subversion to the Mexican delegates as background to understanding United States interest in combatting the spread of communism in the hemisphere. The delegation concluded by noting that under Article 6 of the Rio Treaty, the U.S. is committed to oppose communist subversion in the hemisphere. The Mexican delegation stated the Mexican Government's policy of strict non-intervention in the affairs of other Latin American countries. Regarding the Cuban issue, the delegation agreed that the apparent principles of the Castro government were incompatible with the OAS Charter. Nevertheless, they did not regard these differences as a rationale for intervening in Cuban affairs.

In discussing the Alliance for Progress, the Mexican delegation stressed two points: First, the Alliance should take into account the varied conditions among the countries so as to make it an effective program; second, the Alliance should not be promoted as an anti-communist campaign because it might move the oligarchies to a more reactionary stance in regard to relinquishing their power.

Although the U.S. delegation still tended to regard the Alliance as a type of Marshall Plan to halt the spread of totalitarian governments in Latin America, the concluding remarks of the delegation were in keeping with the Mexican suggestion that above all the Alliance must be a cooperative venture in order to accomplish its goals.

Third Meeting, Guanajuato, Mexico, March 15–24, 1963

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
- John Sparkman of Alabama, Chairman.
- Wayne Morse, of Oregon.
- Mike Mansfield, of Montana.
- Thomas J. Dodd, of Connecticut.
- Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine.
- Daniel B. Brewster, of Maryland.
- Thomas J. McIntyre, of New Hampshire.
- Wallace F. Bennett, of Utah.
- Thomas H. Kuchel, of California.
- Jack Miller, of Iowa.
- E. L. Mechem, of New Mexico.

From the House:
- Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
- Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
- Harris B. McDowell, Jr., of Delaware.
- Torbert H. Macdonald, of Massachusetts.
- Jim Wright, of Texas.
- Harold T. Johnson, of California.
- Ronald Brooks Cameron, of California.
- Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois.
- Walter Norblad, of Oregon.
- William L. Springer, of Illinois.
- F. Bradford Morse, of Massachusetts.
- Ben Reifel, of South Dakota.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
- Abelardo de la Torre Grajales, of Chiapas, Chairman.
- Manuel Hinojosa Ortiz, of Michoacán.
- Julián A. Manzur Ocaña, of Tabasco.
- Juan Manuel Terán Mata, of Tamaulipas.
- Fernando Lanz Duret, of Campeche.
- José María Tapia, of Baja California
- Elías Mendoza González, of Jalisco.
- Edgardo Medina Alonzo, of Yucatan.
- Ramón Ruiz Vasconcelos, of Oaxaca.
- Mauricio Magdaleno Cardona, of Zacatecas.
- Rafael Moreno Valle, of Puebla.
- Maximiliano Ruiz Castañeda, of Mexico.

Alternates:
- Abdón Alanís Ramírez, of Durango.
- Guillermo Ibarra, of Sonora.

From the Chamber of Deputies:
- Rómolo Sánchez Mireles, of the Federal District, Chairman.

Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán, of Veracruz.
Jesús Reyes Heroles, of Veracruz.
Noé G. Elizondo, of Nuevo León.
Gonzalo Bautista O'Farrill, of Puebla.
Maria del Refugio Báez, of Sinaloa.
Ricardo Carrillo Durán, of Chihuahua.
Flavio Romero de Velasco, of Jalisco.
Juan Pérez Vela, of Guanajuato.
José López Bermúdez. of Guanajuato.
Antonio Navarro Encinas, of Baja California Sur.
Jesús González Gortázar, of Jalisco.

Alternates:

Joaquín Gamboa Pascoe, of the Federal District.
Martín Díaz Montero, of Veracruz.
Enrique Pacheco Alvarez, of Oaxaca.

The U.S. delegation arrived in Mexico City March 15 and proceeded to Guanajuato on March 17. Sessions of the conference of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group took place in Guanajuato on March 18–20. On March 21, the delegation returned to Mexico City where it was received the following day by President Adolfo Lopez Mateos. The delegation then flew to Merida and spent March 23 visiting the Mayan ruins of Chichen-Itza, at the invitation of the Mexican hosts. On March 24, the delegation returned to Washington, D.C.

At the conclusion of the formal sessions, the conference as a whole issued a joint declaration in which it applauded the merits of the Interparliamentary Group meetings, endorsed the ideals and perspectives of the Alliance for Progress, supported continued cultural and scientific exchanges, and recommended further action within the United Nations to speed up agreements on world disarmament.

The conference organized its work into the following four committees: Appraisal of the Alliance for Progress; Perspectives of the Alliance; United States-Mexican Bilateral Problems; Disarmament, Peace, Collective Security, and International Relations.

Committee I—Alliance for Progress: Appraisal

The Mexican delegation offered an appraisal of the Alliance for Progress by citing a number of areas of concern such as: tax reform, land reform, education policy, public health and social security, economic planning, financial and technical aid, trade, and economic integration of Latin America.

Under tax reform, the Mexican delegation mentioned their tax reform of 1961 which sought to discourage luxury consumption by the wealthy in order to channel additional funds into important economic enterprises. Nevertheless, the individual tax burden remained low, thus shifting much of the responsibility for economic growth in the private sector. Although the Mexican delegation asserted that this policy had tended to facilitate capital formation, the U.S. delegation suggested that the administration and collection of tax revenues remained an area for improvement. However, the American delegation applauded the Mexican efforts, as many of the other countries participating in the Alliance for Progress lagged far behind Mexico in resolving this problem.

In respect to land reform, the Mexican delegation cited its progress in this area over the past 40 years. However, the U.S. delegation emphasized that this laudable policy must be accompanied by a serious appreciation for the important problems of increased production and seed and water availability. In the areas of education, public health and social security, the Mexican delegation reported significant progress.

In the area of economic planning, the Mexican delegation explained that its Government sought to coordinate investment in which the private sector had no interest or provided insufficient participation. The delegation reiterated that Government-provided stimuli were intended to attract funds to be channeled into farming, manufacturing, housing, and transportation. The Mexican delegation, as in the previous meetings, restated its Government's policy of allowing foreign investments to play a complementary role in the economy. Nevertheless, the Mexicans conceded that additional foreign capital was needed in order to resume the level of economic growth which the country had enjoyed until 1956. The U.S. delegation was pleased to note that Mexico's high credit rating is one of its most solid assets and that its external and internal debts remained within manageable bounds.

Next, the Mexican delegation discussed the economic problems posed by the fluctuations of commodity prices. For Mexico, this was a crucial problem since these exports are necessary to pay for capital goods (usually U.S. manufactured). The delegation cited the United States use of trade policies to decrease demand for Mexican exports as detrimental to both economies.

Finally, the Mexican delegation noted that it was a signatory to the Montevideo Treaty and was seeking to facilitate further discussions among the members of the Latin American Free Trade Association regarding economic integration in Latin America.

The U.S. delegation proposed that the Mexican delegation give consideration to using the "guarantee method" to accelerate the housing program. In this method, U.S. banks, insurance companies, and loan associations would make capital available for construction. Since this money would be offered to the central Mexican agency (which would then make the loans to individuals), foreign capital would be under Governmental supervision.

Committee II—Alliance for Progress: Perspectives

The Mexican delegation addressed itself to the problems and opposition the Alliance still faced in achieving its goals. The U.S. delegation responded that additional incentives would be offered to U.S. investors to encourage participation. The U.S. delegates explained that the Alliance was proposed with a minimum ten year horizon which was necessary to accommodate the needs of each Alliance country. Finally, the U.S. delegation noted that in regard to taxes, agrarian reform, and incentives to private investment that Mexico enjoyed a leading position among the Latin American countries.

Committee III—Specific Mexican-North American Problems

The Committee focused on the specific issues of tourism, migratory workers, cultural exchange, and the salinity of the Colorado River. The Mexican delegation again pointed out the deleterious effects of the U.S. $100 exemption for tourists bringing in items from Mexico

and other foreign countries. However, given the U.S. delegation statement that this reduced exemption was intended to help rebalance U.S. trade, the Mexican delegation suggested other possible U.S. actions to mitigate the problem. First, that Europeans coming from Mexico via the U.S, be exempted from the $100 U.S. customs limitation. Second, the Mexican delegation suggested that a mutually satisfactory tourist agreement be worked out.

In reference to migratory workers, the Mexican delegation pointed out that two major problems remain: first, the low wages and meager benefits afforded to the illegal farmworker in the United States; second, issuance of work visas to migratory workers whose employment is temporary and who then overcrowd the border towns in the off seasons.

The problem of the salinity of the Colorado River was discussed. As in previous meetings, the Mexican delegation pointed out the damage created by this situation. The U.S. delegation reported that it would recommend further serious study on the matter to Congress.

Both delegations reaffirmed their belief in and support for cultural exchanges. However, the Mexican delegation explained that the expense of these student exchanges posed a hardship for their government. They suggested that the United States consider the loan of technically skilled persons to Mexico as an alternative type of exchange which would offer greater benefits to Mexico's development. As another aspect of cultural exchange, the U.S. delegation added that it would recommend continued efforts to make available books of a technical variety and other publications to Mexican students at reasonable prices.

Committee IV—Peace, Disarmament, Collective Security, and International Relations

The delegations issued a joint statement indicating the friendship of Mexico and the United States and expressing their support for the United Nations actions aimed toward a world ban on nuclear testing and arms control. Moreover they expressed their belief in the potential of the OAS to contribute to the security of the Americas—especially when this security is derived from the increased well-being of all member countries. Within the framework of the OAS and the United Nations, the two delegations expressed their belief that world peace and security could be safeguarded through the judicial settlement of world disputes and that the rule of law would replace that of force.

Fourth Meeting, Washington, D.C., March 5–12, 1964

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
John Sparkman, of Alabama, Cochairman.
Wayne Morse, of Oregon.
Mike Mansfield, of Montana.
Thomas J. Dodd, of Connecticut.
Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana.
Olin D. Johnston, of South Carolina.
Albert Gore, of Tennessee.
Ernest Gruening, of Alaska.
Thomas H. Kuchel, of California.
John G. Tower, of Texas.
E. L. Mechem, of New Mexico.
Milward L. Simpson, of Wyoming.

From the House of Representatives:
Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Cochairman.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Harris B. McDowell, Jr., of Delaware.
Torbert H. Macdonald, of Massachusetts.
Jim Wright, of Texas.
Harold T. Johnson, of California.
Ronald Brooks Cameron, of California.
Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois.
Walter Norblad, of Oregon.
William L. Springer, of Illinois.
Ben Reifel, of South Dakota.
F. Bradford Morse, of Massachusetts.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
Manuel Moreno Sánchez, of Aguascalientes, Cochairman.
Eliseo Aragón Robelledo, of Morelos.
Rafael Carranza Hernández, of Coahuila.
Guillermo Ibarra, of Sonora.
Edgardo Medina Alonzo, of Yucatán.
Elías Mendoza González, of Jalisco.
Carlos Román Celis, of Guerrero.
Maximiliano Ruiz Castañeda, of México.
Angel Santos Cervantes, of Neuvo León.
Juan Manuel Terán Mata, of Tamaulipas.
Tomás Valles Vivar, of Chihuahua.
Gustavo Vildósola Almada, of Baja California.

From the Chamber of Deputies:
José López Bermúdez, of Guanajuato, Cochairman.
Jorge Abaría Calderón, of the Federal District.

Martin Díaz Montero, of Veracruz.
Joaquín Gamboa Pascoe, of the Federal District.
Jesús González Gortózar, of Jalisco.
Manuel Marquez Escobedo, of Guanajuato.
Rodrigo Moreno Zermeño, of Guanajuato.
Enrique Pacheco Alvarez, of Oaxaca.
Romeo Rincón Serrano, of Chiapas.
Guadalupe Rivera Marín, of the Federal District.
Diódoro Rivera Uribe, of Morelos.
Jenaró Vazquez Colemenares, of Oaxaca.

The fourth meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group was opened formally on March 5 with welcoming remarks by Senator Sparkman, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and Mexican Senator Manuel Moreno Sanchez. Speaker of the House of Representatives, John W. McCormack addressed the delegations at a luncheon given by Representative Nix the same day.

In addition to the formal meetings, the Mexican delegation visited Arlington National Cemetery and was received by President Johnson in the White House on March 6. From Washington the delegation proceeded to Knoxville, Tennessee, on March 8, and visited a number of Tennessee Valley Authority projects along with a reactor at Oak Ridge. On March 10, the group flew to New Orleans, Louisiana, where it visited the Michoud Saturn Plant. The delegation departed for Mexico City on March 12.

The work of the conference was organized into three committees which met on March 5 and 6: Political matters (East-West relations and inter-American problems); Economic matters (the Alliance for Progress and trade relations); Bilateral matters (cultural exchanges, migratory workers, and border problems).

Committee I—Political

Among the political issues discussed by the delegation were Cuban aggression against Venezuela, the Panama Canal, and East-West conflict as evidenced by the cold war and increasing hostilities in Vietnam. The U.S. delegation pointed out that Cuban aggression against Venezuela was not in keeping with the U.S. and Mexican policies of non-intervention. The U.S. delegation reminded the Mexicans that since Mexico had recognized the Act of Punta del Este, both countries had a mutual obligation to help contain the spread of communism within the hemisphere. The Mexican representatives responded by stating that at Punte del Este in 1962, Mexico accepted the majority's vote. Second, they noted that since they were unacquainted with the OAS report on the Venezuelan situation, they were unable to give a concrete opinion. Third, they stated that even if such aggression were recognized, the case would have to be submitted to the United Nations for judgment.

In reference to the Panama Canal, the U.S. delegation assured the Mexicans that the United States would be glad to discuss the matter at any time. However, they pointed out that the United States would not respond to threats and pressures, nor would it make promises in advance, regarding a new treaty. Finally, it was explained that any new treaty, according to the U.S. Constitution, must be subject to Senate approval.

Regarding East-West tensions, the Mexican delegation offered the observation that the situation could best be characterized as struggles between the developed and underdeveloped countries, or between the rich and the poor. The delegation noted that this struggle is mirrored in Mexico-U.S. relations as well and can only be concluded when the power and privilege of one country is not acquired by the permanent poverty of another. The United States in turn emphasized that the loss of freedom in one constituted a threat against all free people. Nevertheless, the Mexican delegation pointed out that the problem of salinity in the Colorado River was considerably more important to Mexican public opinion than the outcome in Vietnam.

Committee II—Economic

The discussion on economic issues concerned United States-Mexican trade and the Alliance for Progress. The trade discussions covered the following commodities: cotton, coffee, beef, minerals (principally lead and zinc) copra, henequen, sugar, fruits, and vegetables.

Cotton, as mentioned in previous years, is Mexico's principal export crop. The Mexican delegation also pointed out that the country imports many U.S. goods, such as farm machinery, fertilizers, seeds, and transport vehicles, for cotton production. Thus, the Mexican delegation was pleased to learn that bills were pending in the U.S. Congress which would increase the price of cotton and thus help stabilize the world market for this commodity. The Mexican delegation also argued for a more equitable treatment by the U.S. in light of its recent agreement with Japan on the import of cotton textiles.

In reference to coffee, the Mexican delegation emphasized that the United States would suffer a blow to its prestige if the U.S. Congress failed to approve the world coffee agreement.

In studying the issue of meat exports from Mexico, the U.S. delegation pointed out that Mexican beef constituted a small part of the total U.S. meat imports. Nevertheless, the Mexican delegation pointed out that imposing a smaller quota would be prejudicial to the Mexican economy since 99% of their meat exports are for U.S. markets.

With regard to the production of lead and zinc, the U.S. delegation stated that it foresaw no serious deterioration in lead and zinc imports. The Mexican delegation protested that proposed duty increases on these metals would harm the Mexican economy. The Mexican senators and deputies emphatically pointed out the need for a new U.S. policy which would establish a formula for the fair and preferential treatment of Mexican lead and zinc.

As discussed in previous meetings the Mexican delegation requested a return to the tourist duty free allowance of $500 to benefit Mexican artisans.

The Mexican delegation, for the first time, introduced the question of copra or coconut oil exports. The Mexicans pointed out that when this oil is imported from the Phillipines no duty is paid, while Mexico is charged a duty. Since the commodity does not compete with U.S. products, the Mexican delegation asked that this tariff be rescinded. The increased use of synthetics for use in twine and rope was discussed as it threatened the henequen industry in southeast Mexico.

In reference to the export of Mexican fruits and vegetables to the U.S., the Mexican delegation pointed out that half of the market value received is returned to the United States in the purchase of farm

machinery, taxes, and fertilizer. For this reason, the Mexican delegation suggested that one of the major aims of the Alliance for Progress should be to simplify transit through customs, and improve sanitation and fumigation procedures, to avoid unnecessary charges and damage to products which quickly decompose.

The U.S. delegation regretted that there could not have been more discussion regarding the Alliance for Progress. Nevertheless, the Mexican delegation offered a number of observations on its problems and prospects for the future. The Mexicans pointed out that a portion of the Alliance funds, especially those from international agencies, would have been available to Mexico through customary credit channels. In addition, they cited the internal bureaucratic handling of fund assignment in the United States as an obstacle. A final problem was the requirement by the Export-Import Bank that industrial equipment be U.S. produced, a regulation which the Mexicans regarded as inimical with acquiring capital goods at the lowest possible prices.

Committee III—Bilateral Relations

Both delegations expressed satisfaction with the settlement of the Chamizal dispute in January. In addition, the increase in the number of exchange students between the countries, the opening of various reading rooms in Mexico, and U.S. donations to the Agricultural School of Chapingo and the Technological Institute of Monterrey, and the increase in translation and distribution of books by the USIS, were hailed as great achievements in the area of cultural relations.

The U.S. delegation announced that substantial improvement had been effected in the quality of waters released to Mexico from the Colorado River as a result of the construction of 25 additional drainage wells and the near completion of an 8,000 tiled drainage system. The U.S. delegation asked that the Mexican Government reciprocate by undertaking projects to reduce the salinity of the lower Rio Grande River which adversely affected the irrigation of the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

In reference to other border matters, both delegations were pleased to note that visas were now available free of charge to all tourists crossing from one country to the other. However in reference to the problem of migratory workers, the Mexican delegation insisted on the need for a legal instrument which would effectively replace the bilateral bracero program. This must be done, the delegation continued, not only to protect North American workers from unfair competition but also to protect the migrants themselves by providing them legal rights and setting out guidelines relating to their pay and living conditions.

Fifth Meeting, La Paz, Mexico; February 11–17, 1965

United States Delegates

From the Senate:

John Sparkman, of Alabama, Chairman.
Wayne Morse, of Oregon.
Mike Mansfield, of Montana.
Albert Gore, of Tennessee.
Ernest Gruening, of Alaska.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Joseph D. Tydings, of Maryland
George D. Aiken, of Vermont.
Wallace F. Bennett, of Utah.
Milward L. Simpson, of Wyoming.
Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona.

From the House of Representatives:

Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
Harris B. McDowell, Jr., of Delaware.
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas.
Ronald Brooks Cameron, of California.
Henry B. Gonzalez, of Texas.
Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois.
William L. Springer, of Illinois.
F. Bradford Morse, of Massachusetts.
James Harvey, of Michigan.
Alphonzo Bell, of California.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:

Manuel Tello, of Zacatecas.
Alfonso Guerra, of Nayarit.
Alfredo Ruiseco Avellaneda, of Colima.
Armando Arteaga Santoyo, of Nuevo León.
Florencio Barrera Fuentes, of Coahuila.
Gonzalo Bautista O'Farrill, of Puebla.
Carlos Loret de Mola, of Yucatán.
Cristóbal Guzmán Cárdenas, of Durango.
Gustavo A. Rovirosa, of Tabasco.
Carlos Sansores Pérez, of Campeche.
Juan José González Bustamante, of San Luis Potosí.
Mario Olivera Gómez Tagle, of México.
Eulalio Gutiérrez Treviño, of Coahuila.
Mañuel Soberanes Munoz, of Querétaro.

From the Chamber of Deputies:

Alfonso Martínez Domínguez, of Nuevo León.
Antonio Martínez Manautou, of Distrito Federal.
Alejandro Carrillo, of Distrito Federal.
Luis Dantón Rodríguez, of Guanajuato.
Jorge de la Vega Domínguez, of Chiapas.

Manuel Gurría Ordoñez, of Tabasco.
Ruben Moheno Velasco, of Jalisco.
Francisco Pérez Ríos, of México.
Miguel Covián Pérez, of Distrito Federal.
Raúl Legaspi Donis, of México.
José Antonio Cobos Panáma, of Veracruz.
Miguel Osorio Marbán, of Guerrero.

The fifth meeting of the Mexico-United State Interparliamentary Group was formally convened on February 15 in La Paz at the "Casa de la Juventud" (House of Youth) with welcoming remarks by General Bonifacio Salinas Leal, the Governor of the Territory of Baja California Sur, Deputy Alfonso Martinez Dominguez, and Senator Sparkman. The following committees were designated by the Group: Economic, Political, and Social.

Prior to the opening of the formal session, the U.S. delegation, which arrived in Chihuahua, Mexico on February 11, traveled with the Mexican delegation to Los Mochis, Sinaloa, via the Chihuahua-Pacific Railroad. On February 13, the group flew to Mazatlan and departed for La Paz, by ferryboat, arriving the next day. At the conclusion of the formal sessions, which took place on February 15 and 16, the delegations proceeded to Mexico City where they were received by President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz. The U.S. delegation returned to Washington on February 18.

At the conclusion of the meetings, the conference as a whole issued a joint declaration in which it reaffirmed its belief in democratic principles, repudiated all forms of aggression against or intervention in the affairs of one state by another, and agreed that the strengthening of the United Nations and the Organization of American States would provide for better means of solving international disputes. It also supported measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America, noted the importance of solving the salinity problem of the Colorado River, urged the acceleration of Alliance for Progress programs, supported cultural and technical exchanges as a means of stimulating development, agreed that tourism brought economic and social returns to both the United States and Mexcio and recognized the need for appropriate legislation to govern the movements and guarantee the rights of Mexican migratory workers.

Committee I—Economic

The Economic Committee discussed topics such as: trade, foreign investment, economic development, international credit, and the Alliance for Progress.

Specific quotas for sugar were proposed by the Mexican delegation although the U.S. delegation indicated that it would recommend an increase in the U.S. quota vis-a-vis Mexican sugar. The delegations also discussed U.S. imports of lead and zinc. The Mexican delegation was of the opinion that an increase in the U.S. quota for these imports would be desirable although the U.S. pointed out that both metals now enjoyed price stability. The U.S. delegation described the outlook for the sale of henequen with pessimism because of competition from synthetics—a prediction viewed with alarm by the Mexican delegation because of the number of Mexicans involved in the cultivation of this crop. The Mexican delegation also expressed hope that U.S. import quotas for beef and shrimp might be increased.

The U.S. representatives expressed pleasure with increasing industrial activity in Mexico. Nevertheless, they cited the inefficiencies of the local assembly of automobiles and tractors which cost more to produce in Mexico. They also mentioned that the high tariffs placed on the import of U.S. vehicles contributed to unemployment in the United States. Moreover other Mexican export taxes on minerals not only inhibit the growth of Mexican exports but also in some cases—such as amorphous graphite—seriously reduced supplies needed by U.S. industry.

Both countries expressed satisfaction with the Alliance for Progress, although the Mexican members pointed to some discrepancies between the data of the two countries in the administration of funds. The Mexican delegation pointed out that although the country enjoys the confidence of international credit institutions, it should be explained to these agencies that Mexico still required so-called soft credit to encourage the undertaking of development programs. Finally the delegation recommended that in order to utilize these needed foreign funds, the administrative procedures in the United States should be simplified.

Committee II—Political

The topics discussed by the political committee included the salinity of the Colorado River, a world-wide program of arms control, and the role of the OAS in maintaining hemispheric solidarity.

The Mexican delegation, as in previous Interparliamentary meetings, explained the seriousness of the increasing salinity of the Colorado River and described the steps taken to date to solve the problem as temporary solutions at best. The U.S. delegates acknowledged the Mexican concern and expressed hope that the program for immediate relief, worked out between the Presidents of the two countries, would soon be approved by the Governors of the states involved and the necessary appropriations would be made by the U.S. Congress. The U.S. delegates also noted that the final total solution would require programs to supply additional water to the Colorado River Basin from other U.S. river systems, and perhaps even from Canada, as well as the development of large-scale, nuclear-powered desalinization projects. It was recommended by the U.S. delegation that both countries engage in joint research in the field of desalinization. The pilot project underway sponsored by the University of Sonora and the University of Arizona was cited as an example for future undertakings.

In considering issues of international scope, the committee discussed disarmament, colonialism, intervention, the United Nations and the Organization of American States. The U.S. delegation cited the work of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as an indication of United States concern on the subject. Similarly, the Mexican delegation referred to the subjects of "Nonnuclearization of Latin America and Denuclearization," noting the repeated, intensive efforts of Mexico in various international forums to ban the manufacture, stockpiling, dissemination, and use of nuclear weapons.

With reference to colonialism, the U.S. delegates pointed out that except for Portugal, colonialism by the Western Powers had been eliminated although it had been continuing and increasing on the part of the Soviet Union with respect to much of Eastern Europe. The U.S.

delegation also noted that in Puerto Rico, it remained the decision of its citizens to decide its status: independence, statehood, or continuation of its present commonwealth system.

The Mexican delegation described its government as playing the role of a moderator in various international disputes—a role consistent with the traditional Mexican policy of non-intervention. The delegation continued by supporting the fundamental structure of the OAS and emphasizing the importance of respect by all members for the sovereignty of other states.

Committee III—Social

Under social issues, the delegates discussed cultural and technological exchanges, migratory workers, border problems, and tourism.

Both delegations agreed that student exchanges were to be encouraged—a point made in previous meetings. The U.S. delegation recommended that students be sent abroad in "cultural clusters," that is in small groups, so as to minimize their feelings of disorientation and to maximize their learning experience. The U.S. delegates also applauded the plans to establish the University of the Americas in Mexico City. They believed the University would contribute to greater mutual understanding.

The two delegations also agreed on the importance of technological exchanges of information, especially as it contributes to solving problems in the areas of health care and the study of demographic growth.

With the termination of the bracero program, the U.S. delegation addressed the problem by citing the two major considerations: First, realistic guarantees that wage rates should not be depressive or disruptive of prevailing rates and should not affect job opportunities among U.S. workers; and second, that there should be enforceable protections against discrimination, mistreatment, or unjust exploitation of Mexican workers.

Sixth Meeting, Washington, D.C., February 9–12, 1966

United States Delegates

From the Senate:

John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, Chairman.
Wayne Morse, of Oregon.
Mike Mansfield, of Montana.
Albert Gore, of Tennessee.
Ernest Gruening, of Alaska.
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii.
Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
George D. Aiken, of Vermont.
Thomas H. Kuchel, of California.
Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona.
George Murphy, of California.

From the House of Representatives:

Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
Harris B. McDowell, Jr., of Delaware.
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas.
Harold T. Johnson, of California.
Ronald Brooks Cameron, of California.
Henry B. Gonzalez, of Texas.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois.
F. Bradford Morse, of Massachusetts.
James Harvey, of Michigan.
Alphonzo Bell, of California.
Chester L. Mize, of Kansas.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:

Manuel M. Moreno, of Guanajuato, Chairman.
Manuel Tello, of Zacatecas, secretary.
María Lavalle Urbina, of Campeche.
Arturo Llorente González, of Veracruz.
Manuel Bernardo Aguirre, of Chihuahua.
Mario C. Olivera, of the State of Mexico.
Arturo Moguel Esponda, of Chiapas.
Filiberto Rubalcaba, of Jalisco.
Amado Estrada Rodríguez, of Sinaloa.
Eulalio Gutiérrez Treviño, of Coahuila.
Ignacio Bonilla Vázquez, of Tlaxcala.
Juan de Dios Bojórquez, of Sonora.
Oswaldo Cravioto Cisneros, of Hidalgo (Alternate).
Antonio Flores Mazari, of Morelos (Alternate).

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From the Chamber of Deputies:
Jorge de la Vega, of Chiapas, Coordinator.
Mauro Berrueto Ramón, of Coahuila.
José Antonio Cobos, of Veracruz.
Luis Dantón Rodríguez, of Guanajuato.
Alejandor Carrillo, of the Federal District.
Raúl Legaspi, of the State of Mexico.
Abraham Aguilar, of Chiapas.
Vicente Fuentes Díaz, of Guerrero.
Antonio Martinez Manautou, of the Federal District.
Aurora Navía Millán, of Zacatecas.
Martha Andrade del Rosal, of the Federal District.
Rubén Moheno Velasco, of Jalisco.
Humberto Morales, of Sinaloa (Alternate).
Arnulfo Treviño Garza, of Coahuila (Alternate).

The Mexican delegation arrived in Washington on February 9. On the following day, the conference formally convened with opening remarks by Representative Robert Nix, Secretary Dean Rusk, and Mexican Senator Manuel Moreno. The formal discussions were divided into two committees: Political and Economic and Social Affairs. In addition to the committee sessions, the Mexican delegation was received by President Johnson on February 11. The next day, both delegations participated in ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial and at the late President Kennedy's gravesite. The delegations proceeded to Philadelphia on February 13 for a commemorative session at Congress Hall in Independence Park. The Mexican delegation received an inscribed replica of the Liberty Bell from the city of Philadelphia. On May 14 and 15, the two delegations visited San Francisco where Mayor Shelley proclaimed Congress of Mexico Day and the delegates attended a dinner sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a joint statement was made by the chiefs of both delegations. They reaffirmed their belief in the democratic form of government, opposition to armed aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of other states, faith in the United Nations and the Organization of American States as a means to problem solving between countries, belief in the desirability of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America, commitment to accelerate the advancement of the Alliance for Progress, belief in the values of cultural interchange and tourism as a means of increasing mutual understanding and promoting economic development, and agreement on the usefulness of this and previous Interparliamentary Conferences.

Committee I—Political Affairs

Talks centered around the following three subjects: reorganization of the OAS, denuclearization of Latin America, and Central America and the Caribbean.

Concerning the OAS, the Mexican delegation maintained that while the structure of the organization should be revised, such principles as nonintervention, the juridical equality of states, and the prohibition of force should remain intact as underlying principles. The Mexican participants expressed a desire to broaden the jurisdiction of the OAS in such fields as human rights and social development. The Mexican delegation suggested that the Inter-American

Juridical Commission produce a definition for the concept of collective action to avoid confusing it with the concept of nonintervention. The U.S. delegation agreed that problems existed because of the various interpretations given to the term "intervention," citing differences over Cuba and the OAS action in the Dominican Republic in 1965, as examples.

On denuclearization of Latin America, the U.S. delegation commended its Mexican counterpart for its initiatives, but raised questions about methods of policing multilateral agreements and about the ramifications it might have on later decisions such as using nuclear power to excavate a second canal opening. Both American and Mexican participants agreed that these factors should not be a hindrance since it was concluded that no ban should be made on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Regarding Central America and the Caribbean, the U.S. delegation noted increased Mexican trade activity in the area. The delegation also acknowledged that while American-operated firms in Central America might experience immediate problems, because of Mexico's participation, the greater trade and keener competition benefiting all parties would make the initiative worthwhile. Likewise, the Mexican assembly supported freer trade among neighboring republics in Central and South America expounding a position characterized by the absence of all territorial claims, a desire for economic integration, and a strengthening of the bonds of friendship and close international cooperation.

Committee II—Economic and Social Affairs

The major topics considered under this heading included trade and commodity matters, cultural and technical exchanges, border problems and the Alliance for Progress.

In view of the unbalanced terms of trade that existed as a result of Mexico's purchasing a greater dollar volume of U.S. goods than the United States purchases from Mexico, the U.S. delegation stated that its favorable position was offset by its umbrella of protection to the free world, its economic assistance programs and the volume of American tourist trade to Mexico. To help alleviate its balance of payments deficit to the United States, the Mexican delegation proposed accords which would serve to stabilize the prices of raw materials, and requested U.S. companies in Mexico to reinvest their earnings to accelerate the rate of capital growth and development.

On individual commodities, it was determined by both sides that there was a need to insure stable prices and increased competition in the production of cotton, beef and sugar. The Mexican representatives also called for a revision of the tariff statutes on fluospar and barite. Finally, the Mexican participants urged the U.S. legislators to take measures to enhance the tourist trade by establishing preferential air fares, promoting advertising campaigns, and increasing purchase allotments on liquor and other gifts.

Both the United States and Mexican assemblies stressed the need to emphasize social and cultural exchanges as a means to recognize each other's heritage and to strengthen the ties of friendship and understanding. In light of this mutual feeling, both groups agreed that a continued dialogue could be facilitated through planned action and the creation of a specific agency or committee to encourage and enact such exchanges.

As far as border problems were concerned, the Mexican delegation admitted that illegal migratory flows could be expected to persist as long as there continued to be a need for labor and manpower within the United States. The termination of the Bracero Agreement in 1964 exacerbated the situation. In response to this issue, the Mexican representatives proposed the establishment of a bilateral commission to study the problem.

Concerning the Alliance for Progress, the Mexican members articulated a desire for an accelerated rate of public investment and an increase in foreign credit at low interest and long term rates. Although the U.S. delegation also voiced aspirations to see the Alliance succeed, it maintained that Mexico must begin to generate capital investment and expansion internally. Hence, the U.S. participants suggested an emphasis on long term loans, sharing management of U.S.-operated firms in Mexico, greater public investment, investment incentives and reinvestment programs.

Seventh Meeting, Oaxaca, Mexico, February 9–14, 1967

United States Delegates

From the Senate:

John Sparkman, of Alabama, Chairman.
J. W. Fulbright, of Arkansas.
Wayne Morse, of Oregon.
Mike Mansfield, of Montana.
Frank Church, of Idaho.
Frank E. Moss, of Utah.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina.
Ernest Gruening, of Alaska.
George D. Aiken, of Vermont.
Margaret Chase Smith, of Maine.
Len B. Jordan, of Idaho.
Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona.
Clifford P. Hansen, of Wyoming.

From the House of Representatives:

Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas.
Harold T. Johnson, of California.
Henry B. Gonzalez, of Texas.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
Armistead I. Selden, Jr., of Alabama.
Donald M. Fraser, of Minnesota.
William L. Springer, of Illinois.
F. Bradford Morse, of Massachusetts.
Ben Reifel, of South Dakota.
James Harvey, of Michigan.
J. Irving Whalley, of Pennsylvania.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:

Andres Serra Rojas.
Juan de Dios Bójorquez.
María Lavalle Urbina.
Luis L. León Uranga.
Baltasar R. Leyva Mancilla.
Mario C. Olivera.
Diódoro Rivera Uribe.
Rodolfo Sandoval López.

From the Chamber of Deputies:

Hilda Anderson Nevares.
Martha Andrade de Del Rosal.
José Antonio Cobos Panamá.
Miguel Covián Pérez.
Luis Dantón Rodríguez.
Jorge de la Vega Domínguez.

Vicente Fuentes Díaz.
Tulio Hernández Gómez.
Rául Legaspi Donis.
Antonio Martínez Manautou.
Rubén Moheno Velasco.
Enrique Ramírez y Ramírez.
Mario Vargas Saldaña.

The U.S. delegation arrived in Acapulco, Mexico on February 8 and then proceeded to Oaxaca where the formal sessions of the Conference were held on February 9 and 10. The work of the meeting was broken down into two committees: Political and Economic. After the formal sessions, both delegations traveled to Mexico City where they were received by President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz on February 11. The two delegations then spent the weekend at the Mexican Social Security Institute's Vocational Center in Oaxtepec. On February 13, both delegations returned to Mexico City and the U.S. delegations departed for Washington on February 15.

At the conclusion of the conference, the heads of delegations issued a joint statement reaffirming their belief in the value of the Interparliamentary meetings, adherence to democratic principles, aith in thes value of the Organization of American States and the Unfited Nation to improve international cooperation and understanding. support of an agreement to ban nuclear weapons in Latin America, belief in the importance of trade and cultural interchange to improve United States-Mexico relations, commitment to solving the problem of water scarcity, and the usefulness of personal meetings between the Presidents of their respective countries as a tool in the settlement of bilateral problems.

Committee I—Political

Committee I discussed a variety of political matters: desalinization, the denuclearization of Latin America, summit, presidential and interparliamentary meetings, OAS charter revision, and structural improvements in Latin American societies.

Of great interest to both delegations was what Senator Mansfield referred to as the "world-wide water problem," in particular, the cooperative achievements of the two countries in desalinization projects. The Mexican delegation noted that Presidents Johnson and Diaz Ordaz had signed an agreement for the construction of a desalinization plant and that Mexico had begun new construction of such a plant. Both delegations urged the importance of continuing such efforts.

Creation and maintenance of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America was unanimously favored. The Mexican delegation referred to approval in the U.N. General Assembly of a "denuclearization" resolution and noted that the previous Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group was on record in favor of carrying out programs to establish a nuclear-free zone to further the maintenance of peace. Senator Fulbright felt that it was time to go beyond denuclearization to the issue of the control of conventional weapons.

Proposals to revise the OAS charter with a view towards structural and functional reform were discussed. Senator Mansfield noted that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had reviewed the matter and the Mexican delegation emphasized the importance of adhering to

basic OAS principles of non-intervention, self-determination, the juridical equality of states and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Both delegations commented on the desire for social progress and economic development and some members of the U.S. delegation suggested the importance of the evolution of political institutions. A United States delegate suggested that a timetable be set for the full realization of a Latin American Common Market. Closely related to these discussions was a strong emphasis on the importance of summit meetings, interparliamentary meetings, and in particular, the utility and desirability of meetings between the Chief Executives of Mexico and the United States.

Committee II—Economic

The discussion in Committee II was dominated by the trade and payments problems of both countries. The United States legislators hoped that both countries could ease their import restrictions and suggested the utility of voluntary restraints. It was suggested that Mexico join the GATT to facilitate trade discussions and that it could attract more U.S. investment through reduced requirements in its "Mexicanization" policy. Some U.S. representatives noted that the United States might ease its restrictions on imports by tourists, a factor which was hurting the Mexican economy. The costs of the Vietnam war were noted by U.S. legislators as a restraining factor with respect to any liberalization of U.S. international economic policies.

A number of Mexican representatives felt that more liberal U.S. trade policies with respect to Mexico would have little effect on the U.S. economy and could have an important positive effect on the Mexican economy. It was noted that U.S. balance-of-payments difficulties had resulted in reduced bilateral aid and private investment in Mexico. The Mexican delegates felt that U.S. trade restrictions on cotton, tobacco, minerals, fruits and vegetables could be reduced and that an increase in Mexican exports to the U.S. would, in turn, result in more purchases of U.S. capital goods by Mexico. The Mexican delegation asserted that its trade policies were oriented to seeking a higher standard of living and suggested that Mexico, like other less-developed-countries, should obtain trade preferences from the United States.

Committee III—Social

Committee III discussed the Olympic Games of 1968, tourism, educational and cultural exchange programs and economic development matters.

Both delegations spoke in glowing terms of the Olympic games to be held in Mexico City and of the preparations Mexico was making to include not only sporting events but cultural and artistic activities as well. Mexican delegates pointed out that the construction of new facilities designed with regard to its potential for long-term improvement of the infrastructure of the country.

Descriptions of tourism and educational and cultural exchange programs were accompanied by statements confirming their importance to both countries. The importance of desalinization programs, irrigation projects and funds for new housing were noted, particularly by the Mexican delegation. Both the United States and the Mexican representatives felt that the demand for education, housing and

health facilities in Mexico constituted a serious problem and the importance and appreciation of aid money for these areas was expressed. The report of the United States delegation stated that it was informally agreed that the population problem, not on the agenda, was "the most critical and pressing problem for our times."

Eighth Meeting, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 12–16, 1968

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
John Sparkman, of Alabama, Chairman.
Mike Mansfield, of Montana.
Ernest Gruening, of Alaska.
Frank E. Moss, of Utah.
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii.
Hiram L. Fong, of Hawaii.
Len B. Jordan, of Idaho.
Robert P. Griffin, of Michigan.
From the House of Representatives:
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas, Acting Chairman.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
Patsy T. Mink, of Hawaii.
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Massachusetts.
William L. Springer, of Illinois.
James Harvey, of Michigan.
James A. McClure, of Idaho.
Guy Vander Jagt, of Michigan.
Marvin L. Esch, of Michigan.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
Ezequiel Padilla Peñaloza, of Guerrero.
Manuel Tello, of Zacatecas.
Maria Lavalle Urbina, of Campeche.
Cristóbal Guzmán Cárdenas, of Durango.
Rafael Murillo Vidal, of Veracruz.
Hermenegildo Cuenca Díaz, of Baja California.
Luis González Aparicio, of the Federal District.
Mario C. Olivera, of México.
Raul Bolaños Cacho, of Oaxaca.
Oswaldo Cravioto Cisneros, of Hidalgo.
Luis Gómez Zepeda, of Aguascalientes.
Manuel Sánchez Vite, of Hidalgo.
From the Chamber of Deputies:
Octavio A. Hernández González, of the Federal District.
Víctor Manzanilla Schaffer, of Yucatán.
Ignacio Guzmán Garduño, of the Federal District.
Rene Tirado Fuentes, of Puebla.
Heriberto Ramos González, of Coahuila.
Joaquín Gamboa Pascoe, of the Federal District.
Jesús Elias Piña, of Tamaulipas.
María Guadelupe Calderón de Herrera, of Michoacán.
Alberto Briceño Ruiz, of the Federal District.
Juan Manuel Gómez Morín Torres, of the Federal District.

Hesiquio Aguilar Marañon ,of Veracruz.
Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza, of Mexico.
Juan Manuel Berlanga García, of Coahuila.

The U.S. and Mexican delegations arrived separately in Honolulu on April 11 where they were welcomed by Governor Burns. On the following day, both delegations visited the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West. The formal sessions of the conference were held on April 13–16. Discussions were focused on three committees dealing with political, economic, and social matters. While in Honolulu, the delegations met informally with President Johnson.

At the conclusion of the formal meetings, the heads of the two delegations issued a joint statement in which they reaffirmed their confidence in the utility of the Interparliamentary Group meetings, noted the progress on bilateral problems such as the Chamizal, and the purification of waters of the Colorado and Rio Grande Rivers, expressed agreement over the objectives of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, Protocol II, and indicated confidence in the Organization of American States and the informal flow of tourists as means of reinforcing common hemispheric bonds.

Committee I—Political

Both delegations noted the extraordinary harmony existing between the two nations and at the conference, a harmony based on achievements during the previous year of a momentous nature. The Treaty of Tlatelolco banning nuclear weapons use in the Western Hemisphere had been signed, the OAS charter revision had been approved by the U.S. Senate, and both countries had approved a project for building a nuclear desalinization plant in the Gulf of California. The Mexican delegation emphasized the importance of developing nuclear power for peace. The U.S. delegation reaffirmed its adherence to the principle of nonintervention but stressed the importance of developing constitutional systems which would permit the orderly transfer of power and leadership in hemisphere nations.

Committee II—Economic

U.S. rapporteur Senator Inouye summarized the differences between the United States and Mexico with respect to economic policies as arising from two basic facts:

> First, trade between the United States and Mexico represents a much larger percentage of Mexico's foreign trade than it represents of U.S. foreign trade. Second, Mexico, as a country in the process of development, naturally seeks wider and easier access to the U.S. market, while the United States feels constrained to fit its trade policies into a broader global market.

A Mexican delegate affirmed the critical importance of U.S. trade for Mexico by pointing out that 62.9 percent of the latter's purchases and 53.8 percent of its sales were made in the United States. The Mexican delegation hoped that the United States would be able to make progress in price stabilization and negotiation of commodity agreements, achievement of lower tariffs, and—in accord with Third World views expressed at UNCTAD meetings—restraining its own production of raw materials. The Mexican delegation expressed its concern about protectionist tendencies in the United States and stressed the importance of assistance in providing housing for their

people. The U.S. delegation noted their constraints in both these areas: one, a real feeling of protectionism in the U.S., and two, internal problems in the U.S. in financing its own housing industry, particularly at a time when the Vietnam War was making drains on the economy. Both delegations noted with approval the movement for the economic integration of Latin America.

Committee III—Social

The Social Committee discussed a number of matters where the two countries faced problems: illegal aliens, taxes on imports of goods brought home by tourists, the assembling of materials produced in the United States and Mexico and then sold in the United States, and the use of water. Mexico received more than 40 percent of its foreign exchange from tourism and the Mexican delegation noted that any restrictions in this area caused hardship, for example, the limitation on tax-free goods U.S. visitors could bring home with them. Senator Gruening felt that Mexico had more to offer the United States "than any country in the world" and pointed out that he also opposed any such taxes.

The U.S. delegation noted objections its labor unions had raised with respect to the assembling of U.S. produced materials in Mexico for resale in the U.S. The Mexican delegation pointed out that this program benefitted materials producers in the U.S. and that the wages earned in Mexico were frequently spent in the United States. A Mexican delegate suggested that Mexican labor unions get in touch with U.S. labor to explain the benefits of the program which others pointed out had been well received along both sides of the border.

In addressing water problems, the Mexican delegation felt that a formal agreement should be reached regarding the digging of both public and private wells in the Yuma area so as not to prejudice the farming potential of the San Luis plateau. The issue of flood control was raised in regard to the Tijuana River and the Lower Rio Grande; in both instances, the two delegations noted that the International Boundary and Water Commission had already taken affirmative and constructive action.

Unanimous concern was expressed by both delegations on the importance of the population problem, the need for family planning facilities and programs, and the importance of having such programs be voluntary and educational in nature.

Ninth Meeting, Aguascalientes, Mexico, April 2–8, 1969

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Chairman.
Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia.
Thomas J. Dodd, of Connecticut.
Vance Hartke, of Indiana.
Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Mike Gravel, of Alaska.
Jacob K. Javits, of New York.
Jack Miller, of Iowa.
Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona.
William B. Saxbe, of Ohio.

From the House of Representatives:
Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
James C. Wright, Of Texas.
Harold T. Johnson, of California.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
James W. Symington, of Missouri.
Sherman P. Lloyd, of Utah.
Sam Steiger, of Arizona.
J. Irving Whalley, of Pennsylvania.
George Bush, of Texas.
Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico.
Abraham Kazen, Jr., of Texas.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
Manuel Tello, of Zacatecas.
Baltazar R. Leyva Mancilla, of Guerrero.
Arturo Moguel Esponda, of Chiapas.
Gonzalo Bautista O'Farril, of Puebla.
Carlos Loret de Mola Mediz, of Yucatan.
Eulalio Gutiérrez Treviño, of Coahuila.
Manuel Sarmiento Sarmiento, of Sinaloa.
Raúl Llanos Lerma, of Nayarit.
Antonio Flores Mazari, of Morelos.
Alicia Arellano Tapia, of Sonora.
Mario C. Olivera Gómez Tagle, of Mexico.
Ramón Osorio y Carvajal, of Yucatan.
Eliseo Rodríguez Ramírez, of Guanajuato.

From the Chamber of Deputies:
Ignacio Guzmán Garduño, of the Federal District.
Hesiquio Aguilar Marañón, of Veracruz.
Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza, of México.

José Arana Moran, of Querétaro.
Raúl Noriega Ondovilla, of the Federal District.
Blas Chumacero, Sánchez, of Puebla.
Leopoldo Hernández Partida, of Jalisco.
Alberto Briceño Ruiz, of the Federal District.
Joaquín Gamboa Pascoe, of the Federal District.
Maria Elena Jiménez Lozano, of the Federal District.
Rafael Preciado Hernández, of the Federal District.
Hilario Galguera Torres, of the Federal District.
Juan Manuel Berlanga, of Coahuila.

The U.S. delegation arrived in Mexico City April 2 and was later received by President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz. The two delegations then proceeded together to Aguascalientes where the formal sessions of the Conference were held on April 3 and 4. On April 5 the two delegations went to Cozumel and on April 8 the U.S. delegation returned to Washington, D.C.

At the closing session of the conference, each delegation reported separately on the work of each of the three committees into which the Conference was divided—political, economic, and social matters. In addition, the leaders of the two delegations issued a joint statement of principles dealing with the successes of interparliamentary meetings, respect for democratic principles, support of the U.N. and O.A.S., promotion of technical, cultural, and tourist interchange, support of balanced economic development, maintenance of increased commercial trade, and expression of gratitude to the people of Aguascalientes for sponsorship of the Conference.

Committee I—Political

The U.S. delegation pointed to several successes of interparliamentary meetings between the two nations, most notably the investigation of the practicability of a nuclear powered plant which would convert sea water and produce energy for the arid regions of Northwest Mexico and the U.S. Southwest.

Topics discussed by the delegations included: Mexico's interpretation of international law relating to nonintervention and self-determination for nations; the transferring of water from areas of abundance to arid areas in both nations; the impact of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty on Mexico and an explanation of the U.S. Senate's role in the passage of the Treaty; the possible formation of a Pacific Area Association of nations bordering the Pacific to discuss their mutual problems relating to trade, transportation, and economic interests.

The Mexican delegation presented the background and provisions of the Treaty of Tlatelolco which deals with a Latin American zone free of atomic weapons. The U.S. delegation pointed out that the United States has signed Protocol II of the Treaty, which, in essence, respects the denuclearization of the region.

The final subject before the Committee concerned the Second Development Decade and U.S. interests in helping less developed nations. The kinds of assistance and impact on recipient nations was discussed, as was the topic of population growth and food production.

Committee II—Economic

The committee considered trading problems between the two countries on a commodity-by-commodity basis. Attention was given to

sugar, coffee, a variety of fruits and vegetables, cotton, cedar and mahogany plywood, henequen, tar and resin, barite, iron and steel, handicraft products, meat, mercury, and candelilla wax. The Mexican delegation asked for more liberal U.S. trade policies, either through action to increase U.S. imports or through refraining from imposing tariffs or quota limitations. The U.S. delegation in general was sympathetic to the problems but several delegates pointed to the deficit in U.S. balance of payments and the costs of the Vietnam war.

The Mexican delegation wanted the United States to remove, or at least reduce, restrictions on the value of goods returning American tourists may bring into the country duty free. The U.S. delegation, however, viewed these restrictions as necessary to correct the balance-of-payments deficit.

The Mexican delegation expressed concern over high U.S. interest rates and the increased profit remittances of U.S. companies operating in Mexico. This delegation also endorsed the recommendations of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development relating to preferential tariff treatment by industrialized countries of the manufactured and semi-manufactured exports of less developed countries. The U.S. delegation urged Mexico to take a leading role in transforming Latin America into a true common market.

Additional areas touched upon by the delegations included: correction of the problem of in-bond stores selling tax-free merchandise in the U.S. for export to Mexico, control of the narcotics traffic, customs treatment of border trade, joint action to solve the screw worm problem, continuation of regulations to govern shrimping in the Gulf of Mexico, location of international bridges across the Rio Grande, the problems associated with border industrialization in terms of employment opportunities and organized labor opposition, and the possibilities of the U.S. extending loans to Mexico, especially in the areas of agriculture and livestock.

Committee III—Social

Four major topics were discussed by this committee: tourism, cultural exchanges, the Commission for Border Development and Friendship, and the so-called "green card workers."

Under the subject of tourism, attention was focused on ways to expand the tourist trade. The possibilities for such expansion would include the holding of a Mexico-U.S. exposition, special group flights at reduced rates, and enhancing of facilities in each country for all classes of tourists.

In the area of cultural and scientific exchanges, attention was drawn to student scholarships, professional exchanges, and scientific cooperation. Both delegations sought to expand cultural exchange programs.

Due to the almost 2,000 miles of common border between the two countries, the delegations supported the work of the Commission for Border Development. The Commission served as a means to solve problems in the area of health, sanitation, urbanization, beautification, trade, security, transportation and communications. Both delegations hoped that the Commission could tackle the problem of restrictions imposed by Mexico and the U.S. on tourist trade goods.

The final topic addressed by the Committee was the commuter alien issue or the so-called "green card workers." With the exception of organized labor in the United States there was little objection by U.S. border residents to current practices. Both delegations hoped that labor unions in each country would continue their negotiations to resolve the problem.

Tenth Meeting, Washington, D.C., May 4–10, 1970

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Chairman.
Alan Bible, of Nevada.
Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia.
Gale W. McGee, of Wyoming.
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Fred R. Harris, of Oklahoma.
George D. Aiken, of Vermont.
John Sherman Cooper, of Kentucky.
George Murphy, of California.
Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona.
Barry Goldwater, of Arizona.

From the House of Representatives:
Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas.
Harold T. Johnson, of California.
Henry B. Gonzalez, of Texas.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
Donald M. Fraser, of Minnesota.
James W. Symington, of Missouri.
Abraham Karzen, Jr., of Texas
George Bush, of Texas.
Sam Steiger, of Arizona.
Sherman P. Lloyd, of Utah.
Vernon W. Thomson, of Wisconsin.
Charles E. Wiggins, of California.
Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
Manuel Tello, of Zacatecas.
Mario C. Olivera Gomez Tagle, of Mexico.
Cristóbal Guzmán Cárdenas, of Durango.
Arturo Moguel Esponda, of Chiapas.
Alicia Arellano Tapia, of Sonora.
Mario Morua Johnson, of Sonora.
Luis Gómez Zepada, of Aguascalientes.
Manuel Sarmiento Sarmiento, of Sinaloa.
Raul Llanos Lerma, of Nayarit.
Raul Bolaños Cacho, of Oaxaca.

From the Chamber of Deputies:
Alfonso de Alba Martin, of Jalisco.
Hesiquio Aguilar Marañón, of Veracruz.

Raul Noriega Ondovilla, of the Federal District.
Maria Guadalupe Aguirre Soría, of the Federal District.
Adolfo Ruiz Sosa, of the Federal District.
Alfonso Meneses González, of Puebla.
Juan Manuel Berlanga, of Coahuila.
Ignacio González Rubio, of Jalisco.
José Arana Morán, of Queretaro.
Silverio R. Alvarado, of Veracruz.
Jose Angel Conchello Dávila, of the Federal District.
Hilario Galguera Torres, of the Federal District.
Alfonso Argudín Alcaraz, of Guerrero.

The Mexican delegation arrived in Washington on May 4, prior to the formal sessions of the conference which were held on May 5 and 6. The conference was opened with an address by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, after which discussants divided into two working committees, one dealing with political and social affairs, the other concentrating on economic affairs. At the end of the first day's discussions, the two delegations were received by President Nixon at the White House. Following the conclusion of the formal sessions, the delegations traveled to San Francisco where they attended a reception by Mayor Alioto in city hall, and viewed an Army Corps of Engineers' hydraulic model of San Francisco Bay used for ecological studies.

Committee I—Political and Social Affairs

Discussion focused on the salinity of the Colorado River, tourism, Mexican migratory workers, and drug control.

In view of the increasing worldwide concern to protect the environment, discussants agreed that full cooperation between the two neighboring countries was required, and the services of the professional staff of the Public Works Committee of the U.S. Senate were offered to the Mexicans for purposes of exchanging ideas or airing difficulties in tackling pollution. The U.S. delegation pledged further efforts to eliminate the harmful effects on Mexico of salinity in the Colorado River.

In connection with tourism, the Mexican delegation cited harmful effects of the U.S. limitations since 1965 on duty-free purchases by American tourists, particularly since the balance of trade between the countries is unfavorable to Mexico, while proportionately more Mexicans travel to the U.S. than vice versa and spend more per capita than their American counterparts.

Regarding Mexican frontier commuters and migratory farmworkers, the Mexican delegation urged continuation of laws permitting daily "green card" commuters, while also urging joint efforts to regulate the flow (since the termination of the bracero program in 1964) of illegal, easily exploitable Mexican farm laborers.

On narcotics control, while the U.S.–initiated "Operation Intercept" of September 1969 had temporarily created ill feeling, discussants emphasized the 40 year-long history of U.S.–Mexican cooperation in drug traffic control, agreeing that joint consultation and programs were absolutely indispensible for a successful resolution of the problem.

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Committee II—Economic Affairs

Discussions concentrated on trade restrictions, the border industries program, and the termination by the United States of "soft loans" to Mexico.

The Mexican delegation was particularly critical of U.S. restrictive trade measures which affect Mexico since Mexico sells much less to the United States than it buys, creating a highly unfavorable balance of trade. Specifically it was noted that restrictions or limitations affect Mexican exports of melons, strawberries, tomatoes, frozen beef, other beef, cotton, and textiles, products of great importance to Mexico since most of its exports are agricultural. In the area of fishing it was pointed out that the United States uses up 90 percent of the total annual quota of the yellow-fin tuna catch allocated by the Inter-American Tuna Commission and create other licensing requirements which prevent Mexico from exporting fish to the United States. The reduction of tariff or non-tariff barriers was urged as a solution.

On general trade matters the Mexican delegation expressed concern about protectionist features of the Trade Act under consideration in Congress, while urging the establishment by the United States, in line with presidential declarations, of a generalized system of non-reciprocal tariff preferences for developing countries.

Regarding the border assembly industries, the Mexican delegation argued that the program was mutually beneficial to both countries, not resulting in the loss of jobs in the United States, in part because a considerable percentage of wages paid to Mexicans is spent in U.S. border cities, a characteristic distinguishing Mexico from other low labor cost countries.

Also of concern to the Mexican delegation was the ending by AID of soft loans to Mexico on grounds that Mexico had attained a relatively high level of economic development in Latin America. Since much of Mexico remains backward and underdeveloped, the Mexicans argued that low interest loans are vitally needed and completely justified. The United States delegation expressed a willingness to continue to cooperate with Mexico in a wide variety of developmental projects of mutual concern to both countries.

Eleventh Meeting, Puerto Vallarta, May 27–31, 1971

United States Delegates

From the Senate:

Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Chairman.
Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia.
Henry M. Jackson, of Washington.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., of Texas.
Lawton Chiles, of Florida.
George D. Aiken, of Vermont.
Marlow W. Cook, of Kentucky.
Edward J. Gurney, of Florida.

From the House of Representatives:

Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
John E. Moss, of California.
Abraham Kazen, Jr., of Texas.
Morris K. Udall, of Arizona.
William J. Randall, of Missouri.
Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.
Vernon W. Thomson, of Wisconsin.
Sam Steiger, of Arizona.
Charles E. Wiggins, of California.
Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:

Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, of Yucatan.
Gilberto Suárez Torres, of Oaxaca.
Alejandro Carrillo Marcor, of Sonora.
Salvador Gámiz Fernández, of Durango.
Miguel Angel Barberena Vega, of Aguascalientes.
Pascual Bellizia Castañeda, of Tabasco.
Guillermo Morales Blumenkron, of Puebla.
Ignacio Maciel Salcedo, of Jalisco.
Juan Sabines Gutiérrez, of Chiapas.
Florencio Salazar Martínez, of San Luis Potosi.
Franciso Pérez Rios, of Mexico.
Germán Corona del Rosal, of Hidalgo.
Vicente Juárez Carro, of Tlaxcala.

From the Chamber of Deputies:

Santiago Roel García, of Nuevo León.
Oscar de la Torre Padilla, of Jalisco.
Juan Moisés Calleja Garcia, of the Federal District.
Oscar Hammeken Martínez, of the Federal District.

Celso H. Delgado Ramírez, of Nayarit.
Alejandro Peraza Uribe, of Yucatan.
Renato Vega Alvarado, of Sinaloa.
Alfredo V. Bonfil Pinto, of Queretaro.
León Michel Vega, of the Federal District.
Ignacio F. Herrerías Montoya, of the Federal District.
Salvador Reséndiz Arreola, of Michoacan.
Marco Antonio Ros Martínez, of Veracruz.
Luis Horacio Salinas Aguilera, of Coahuila.

The U.S. delegation arrived in Mexico City on May 27 and, after meeting the Mexican delegation, went to the Presidential Palace where they were received by President Luis Echeverria. The entire group, acting on the impromptu suggestion of the President, then proceeded to the statute of the great 19th century Mexican, Benito Juarez, to pay their respects. After lunch, the two delegations travelled separately to Puerto Vallarta where the formal meetings were held on May 28 and 29, with discussions organized into committees dealing with political, economic, and social affairs. On Monday, May 31, the two delegations travelled jointly to Guadalajara to visit the Casa de la Cultura, the site of the First Interparliamentary Conference ten years before.

At the conclusion of the conference, the two delegations, in a joint statement, recognized the importance of the "friendly dialog" of the inter-parliamentary meetings, affirmed that strengthened common friendship and respect for principles of law and justice will produce advantageous settlements of present and future conflicts, and reiterated the conviction that the democratic form of government is most appropriate for both countries. With respect to the items discussed, the joint statement affirmed that commercial trade on a basis of reciprocity is mutually beneficial, that expanded tourist and cultural exchange was desirable, that treaties and reciprocity should govern the development of border resources, that the Colorado River problem required satisfactory resolution, and that legislators ought to seek legislative solutions to common problems in their respective nations in order to strenghten friendship between the countries.

Committee I—Political Affairs

The most important matter on this committee's agenda was the increasing salinity of Colorado River water delivered to Mexico. The U.S. delegation, while pointing out political differences among the western states and the promise of several long-term projects, agreed that the United States was obligated by treaty to provide usable water to Mexico in the short term. Hopes for a diplomatic solution were expressed by both delegations and Senator Jackson announced that the Senate Interior Committee would hold hearings on the matter.

On other matters, both delegations felt that relations between the countries "have never been better," that meetings between the Presidents produced beneficial results, that Mexico's initiative to create a nuclear free zone in Latin America was admirable, and that the establishment of a Pan America Highway Administration would maximize mutual benefits of the highway. The U.S. delegation also

urged Mexican agreement to joint efforts to eradicate the screw worm by moving the border eradication zone further south to the narrow Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Committee II—Economic Affairs

To improve the balance of trade between the countries, the Mexican delegation urged tariff-free admission of a number of primarily agricultural commodities into the American market. While pointing to historical trading patterns, higher American labor costs, and U.S. aid to developing countries throughout the world and rising pressure in the United States to adopt protectionist measures, the U.S. delegation was impressed with Mexican efforts to assist small farmers and promote foreign trade through the Institute for Foreign Trade. Members of both delegations recognized that Mexico had been unintentionally harmed by legislation limiting the duty-free purchases of American tourists abroad.

On related matters, the U.S. delegation urged further study of Mexico's request for legislation to repeal laws requiring American companies abroad to return profits to the parent companies in the United States, and to continue cooperative efforts to prevent smuggling of goods into Mexico without discouraging legal trade.

Committee III—Social Affairs

This committee focused on educational exchanges, migratory workers, and illegal trafficking of drugs.

To expand educational and cultural exchanges, it was felt that exchange agreements dating back to the 1940's and early 1950's required updating, that obstacles to foreign study, e.g. increased tuition for foreign students, should be eliminated, and that private organizations, such as labor unions, professional associations, and universities, should be encouraged to promote more exchanges.

Considering the problem of Mexican migratory workers entering the United States illegally since the termination of the bracero program, sometimes at the urging of unscrupulous U.S. employers, it was felt that "both sides have a responsibility to insure that their citizens respect and obey not only their own immigration laws but those of their neighbors as well."

On control of narcotics traffic, the Mexican delegation pointed out that the problem for Mexico is principally the result of high demand for narcotics in the United States, with American purchasers offering tremendous economic incentives to Mexican farmers to produce illegal drugs. For its part, Mexico had doubled and tripled its efforts to seize and eradicate drug products before they cross the border. It was suggested that the United States increase and rigidly enforce penalties against those caught purchasing drugs in Mexico for resale in the United States, taking care not to infringe on Mexico's domestic jurisdiction. Joint, cooperative action on this matter was applauded by all.

Twelfth Meeting, New Orleans, May 16–21, 1972

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Chairman.
Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Lawton Chiles, of Florida.
George D. Aiken, of Vermont.
Marlow W. Cook, of Kentucky.
From the House of Representatives:
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas, Acting Chairman.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
Abraham Kazen, Jr., of Texas.
Hale Boggs, of Louisiana.
Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.
Charles E. Wiggins, of California.
Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico.
Charles Thone, of Nebraska.
J. Herbert Burke, of Florida.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, of Yucatán.
Alejandro Carrillo Marcor, of Sonora.
Oscar Flores Tapía, of Coahuila.
Jose Rivera Pérez Campos, of Guanajuato.
Enrique Gonzalez Pedrero, of Tabasco.
Martin Luis Guzman Franco, of the Federal District.
Ramiro Yañez Córdoba, of Zacetecas.
Gilberto Suarez Torres, of Oaxaca.
Miguel Barberena Vega, Of Aguascalientes.
Guillermo Morales Blumenkron, of Puebla.
Germán Corona del Rosal, of Hidalgo.
Francisco Aguilar Hernández, of Morelos.
Juvier Garcia Paniagua, of Jalisco.
Guillermo Fonseca Alvarez, of San Luis Potosí.
Aurora Ruyalcaba Gutíerrez, of Colima.
Carlos Perez Cámara, of Campeche.
From the Chamber of Deputies:
Santiago Roel Garcia, of Nuevo León.
Marcos Manuel Suarez Ruiz, of Morelos.
Salvador Resendiz Arreola, of Michoacán.
Guillermina Sanchez Mesa de Solis, of the Federal District.
Luis Horacio Salinas Aguilera, of Coahuila.
Francisco Zarate Vidal, of Baja California.
Oscar Hammeken Martínez, of the Federal District.

Hilda Anderson Nevares, of the Federal District.
José Peniche Bolio, of the Federal District.
José Carlos Osorio Aguilar, of Jalisco.
Ignacio F. Herrerias Montoya, of the Federal District.
Antonio Melgar Aranda, of Chiapas.
Enrique Soto Resendiz, of Hidalgo.
J. Jesús Yañez Castro, of Zacatecas.

After the arrival of the Mexican delegation on May 16, the two delegations met and went directly to the White House where they were greeted by President and Mrs. Nixon, after which they proceeded to wreath-laying ceremonies at the Benito Juarez statue and the Lincoln Memorial. The two delegations then flew separately to New Orleans where formal discussions organized into three committees were held on May 17 and 18. At the conclusion, on May 19, the two delegations proceeded jointly to St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, in accordance with the tradition of visiting parts of the host country other than the site of the conference.

The joint statement issued at the conclusion of the conference affirmed that relations between Mexico and the United States were excellent; that the main problem between the countries, requiring a prompt, effective solution, was the salinity of the lower Colorado River; that cooperation was necessary to increase cultural exchanges, to control drug traffic and the illicit shipment of cultural property, to ameliorate the conditions of migrant workers, to control environmental pollution, and to arrive at joint solutions concerning the Law of the Sea; that disagreements concerning trade matters should be resolved according to fair and just formulas; that both delegations recognize the usefulness of the Inter-American Development Bank as an instrument of financial support for Mexico.

Committee I—Political Affairs

Discussants felt that the most pressing problem between Mexico and the United States was the continuing high salinity of the lower Colorado River, preventing the United States from delivering usable water to Mexico as required by the Water Treaty of 1944. The Mexican delegation presented two proposed solutions, one juridical, to amend the 1944 treaty to provide that Mexico be entitled to water of the same quality as that in the Imperial Valley; the other practical, that the United States build a diverting canal to discharge the contaminated water in the Gulf of California or the Salton Sea. Both delegations recognized the need to find an effective, prompt, non-litigious solution to the problem. Members of the American delegation promised to redouble efforts, arguing that a way had to be found to establish a desalinization plant in this modern age of scientific advances.

More generally, this problem demonstrated the intricate interrelationship of the countries and the need for cooperative, long range efforts to tackle environmental pollution of the air, soil, seas and water. Preliminary points of view were exchanged concerning the U.N. Environmental Conference to be held in Stockholm and the possible establishment of a border committee to prevent or control various forms of pollution.

Discussing other topics, the delegates praised the Treaty of Tlatelolco which prohibits nuclear weapons in Latin America while favoring the

peaceful use of nuclear power for the production of energy, desalinization of water, and matters related to health. A plant in Mission, Texas, utilized in a bilateral program for the eradication of the screw worm, was cited as an excellent example.

Differences of opinion relating to shrimp fishing and the Law of the Sea conference were aired, both delegations concluding that full understanding and the conclusion of agreements between the countries was necessary to provide equitable and effective regulation of fishing.

Progress was reported on construction of the Pan American highway through the Darien Gap and the proposed creation of an OAS committee to recommend ways to jointly utilize the highway, to simplify customs and border procedures, and to establish safeguards against intrusion through the Darien Gap of hoof and mouth disease.

Committee II—Economic Affairs

On trade matters, members of the Mexican delegation wanted U.S. barriers to its exports lowered or eliminated, particularly health restrictions and seasonal tariffs on agricultural products (tomatoes being a leading example). More generally, they urged adoption by the United States of UNCTAD-mandated generalized tariff preferences for the less developed countries (LDC's). While favoring these advances, the Mexicans were even more apprehensive about protectionist sentiment in the United States, fearing that existing barriers might be raised. The U.S. delegation pointed to current difficulties, namely inflation, unemployment, and balance of payments deficits as causes, predicting U.S. adoption of trade preferences for developing countries in due course.

The Mexican delegation strongly urged support for the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proposed by President Echeverria at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Santiago. The Charter provides for state control of natural resources, a state's right to adopt the economic system which suits it, prohibition of economic pressure by foreign states or multinational corporations, commodity stabilization agreements, and expanded economic assistance for development without strings. These proposals inspired heated discussion, with most members of the U.S. delegation feeling that the Charter would find little support in Congress.

Committee III—Social Affairs

Discussion focused on prevention of illegal export of cultural artifacts from Mexico, educational exchanges, reduction of drug traffic, tourism, and Mexican migrant laborers.

Members of the Mexican delegation expressed grave concern for the illegal removal from Mexico of archeological, historical and cultural artifacts for resale in the United States, noting the obligation of the United States under treaty to assist in the recovery of stolen cultural objects. The United States delegation emphasized the shared concern of Congress, indicating that various steps had been taken including ratification of a bilateral treaty with Mexico last year, passage by the House of Representatives of legislation prohibiting import of certain pre-Columbian artifacts illegally removed from the country of origin, and expected passage by the Senate of the UNESCO Convention on stolen cultural property. The need for multilateral cooperation in this area was recognized by both delegations.

After discussion, there was full agreement on the part of the delegates to increase cultural, scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries, with a more active participation on the official level, through programs such as the Lincoln-Juarez scholarships.

Both delegations expressed satisfaction with cooperative efforts to control illegal drug traffic, particularly the strenuous efforts by the Government of Mexico. The United States delegation noted concern with the lengthy delay before trial of young Americans arrested in Mexico for violation of drug laws, while the Mexican delegates indicated that U.S. customs inspectors should show more respect for the dignity of Mexicans entering the country.

On questions on tourism and migratory workers, the issues were fully discussed and sympathy was expressed for Mexico's position. Nevertheless, given economic conditions, the United States delegation indicated that there seemed little possibility for increasing the duty free allowance for Americans visiting Mexico or for re-establishing a bracero-type program for Mexican contract laborers.

Thirteenth Meeting, Guanajuato, Mexico, May 24–29, 1973

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
- Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Chairman.
- Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia.
- Frank E. Moss, of Utah.
- Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia.
- Sam Nunn, of Georgia.
- Floyd Haskell, of Colorado.
- Robert Griffin, of Michigan.
- Charles Percy, of Illinois.

From the House of Representatives:
- Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
- James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas.
- Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
- Abraham Kazen, of Texas.
- Morris K. Udall, of Arizona.
- Charles E. Wiggins, of California.
- William S. Broomfield, of Michigan.
- J. Herbert Burke, of Florida.
- Clarence Brown, of Ohio.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
- Alejandro Carillo Marcor, of Sonora.
- Miguel Angel Barberena Vega, of Aguascalientes.
- Ignacio Maciel Salcedo, of Jalisco.
- Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, of the Federal District.
- Gustavo Aubanel Vallejo, of Baja California.
- Ramiro Yanez Cordova, of Chiapas.
- Rogelio Flores Curiel, of Nayarit.
- German Corona del Rosal, of Hidalgo.
- Pascual Bellizzia Castaneda, of Tabasco.
- Francisco Aguilar Hernandez, of Morelos.
- Martin Luis Guzman, of the Federal District.
- Norberto Mora Plancarte, of Michoacan.
- Ramon Alcala Ferrara, of Campeche.
- Samuel Terrazas Zozaya, of Veracruz.
- Nicanor Serrano del Castillo, of Tlaxcala.

From the Chamber of Deputies:
- Rafael Rodriguez Barrera, of Campeche.
- Juan Moises Calleja Garcia, of the Federal District.
- Santiago Roel Garcia, of Nuevo Leon.
- Oscar Hammeken Martinez, of the Federal District.
- Salvador Resendiz Arreola, of Michoacan.
- Guillermina Sanchez Meza de Solis, of the Federal District.

Guillermo Ruiz Vazquez, of Jalisco.
Antonio Melgar Aranda, of Chiapas.
Marco Antonio Ros Martinez, of Veracruz.
Roberto Avila Gonzalez, of Veracruz.
Ignacio Galvez Rocha, of Michoacan.
Hector Lutteroth Camou, of Baja California.
Alejandro Rios Espinosa, of Sinaloa.
Roman Ferrat Sola, of Mexico.
Jose Estefan-Acar, of Oaxaca.
Diamantina Reyes Esparza, of Chihuahua.
Frida Pabello de Mazzoti, of Veracruz.

The U.S. delegation arrived for the thirteenth meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group on May 24 for preliminary activities in Mexico City. The U.S. delegates were greeted at the airport by members of the Mexican delegation. The group then proceeded to pay brief tribute to Benito Juarez and Abraham Lincoln at their respective statues. Subsequently, the delegations were guests of President Echeverria for lunch at the President's official residence, Los Pinos. The delegations then travelled together to Guanajuato where the formal conference sessions were held on May 25 and 26. On May 27, the two delegations proceeded to Cozumel in the Mexican territory of Quintana Roo where they visited until the departure of the U.S. delegation to Washington, D.C. on May 29.

The work of the Group was broken down into three committees for the formal sessions. Committees were designated as follows—political affairs, economic affairs, and social affairs.

At the conclusion of the conference, the Chairmen of the two delegations issued a joint declaration in which they reiterated their faith in the value of the Interparliamentary Group meetings, noted the importance of the international trade issues faced by both countries, cited the continuing salinity problem of the Colorado River, emphasized the need for a just solution to the problems posed by temporary migrant workers, recognized the importance of regulating drug traffic and the illegal export of artifacts from Mexico, and expressed confidence in the value of tourism and cultural exchanges to foster mutual understanding.

Committee I—Political Affairs

Under political affairs, the Mexican delegation urged that the United States favorably consider the proposed Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, first put forward by President Echeverria at the UNCTAD conference in Santiago in 1972. The Charter, the Mexican delegation explained, was intended to foster a new international system of economic and social justice. The U.S. delegation agreed that most people would subscribe to the principles of the charter, although there might be differences of opinion with respect to their application in specific cases.

In reference to the continuing problem of the salinity of the Colorado River, the U.S. delegates concurred that the United States had a treaty obligation to supply Mexico with 1.5 million acre feet a year of usable water. The U.S. delegation pointed out that following the 1972 meeting of Presidents Echeverria and Nixon the United States had initiated a serious study to resolve the matter. It was felt by both delegations that a just solution would be forthcoming soon.

With respect to the patrimonial sea, the Mexican delegation proposed this concept as a solution to the international disputes surrounding the law of the sea. Under this concept, the coastal state's sovereignty would extend 12 miles, but its patrimony—i.e. the exclusive right to exploit the resources of the sea and the seabed—would extend an additional distance to a maximum of 200 miles. The U.S. welcomed these suggestions as another example of Mexican initiative in world affairs.

The discussions of the Tlatelolco Treaty for the Denuclearization of Latin America, were inconclusive. Although the Mexican delegation urged the United States to ratify Protocol I, the U.S. delegation explained that it had not yet accepted this provision because the U.S. Government did not desire the application of the treaty to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Nevertheless, the U.S. delegations promised to bring the matter before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

With reference to multinational corporations, the Mexican delegations detailed its new laws which would regulate foreign investment, transfers of technology, and the use and exploitation of trademarks. In general, these laws, it was explained, would increase Mexican participation in foreign enterprises operating in Mexico and regulate the contracts for the transfer of technology so as to minimize Mexican resources expended for this purpose. The U.S. delegates agreed that Mexico has the legal right to regulate business and noted the concern of the United States over the activities of multinational corporations.

The committee also discussed the recent agreement between Mexican and American technicians for further studies of a nuclear desalinization and electric plant.

Committee II—Economic Affairs

With respect to trade problems between Mexico and the United States, the Mexican delegation cited a number of U.S. measures, including the Trade Reform Bill, as displaying "protectionist tendencies." The U.S. delegates, though appreciative of the Mexican point of view, noted the internal economic and trade deficit situations being experienced by the United States. They went on to note that these protective measures were understandable and certainly not directed against Mexico. As in previous years, the U.S. members also called attention to various Mexican import restrictions which were regarded by U.S. producers as discriminatory.

On the matter of border transactions, Mexico enjoyed a favorable advantage in trade, tourism, and border transactions in the preceding year. The Mexican delegation again suggested that the $100 duty-free allowance for returning U.S. nationals be increased. The U.S. delegates responded, noting that Mexico already enjoyed preferential treatment in this matter in so far as U.S. tourists were permitted to bring in the maximum value of goods every 30 days regardless of the actual amount of time spent within Mexico. In contrast, the U.S. members observed that Mexican restrictions on their returning nationals had become more stringent, so much so that U.S. border merchants had experienced a 50 percent decline in sales.

Both delegations agreed that the cooperation between the customs officials of both countries had improved the "in bond stores" for

tourists of other countries. Finally, the Mexican delegation expressed concern over illegal exports from Mexico. However, the U.S. delegates pointed out that this was a matter which could only be solved by Mexican authorities.

In the international field, the U.S. delegation called attention to the consistent support offered by the United States for the Inter-American Development Bank. The delegates also focused attention on the gradual replacement of the dollar by Special Drawing Rights.

Committee III—Social Affairs

With reference to the environment, both delegations agreed that the border area must be treated as an indivisible region where both countries share responsibility for any pollution which might affect either side of the border. The U.S. delegation expressed special support for the cooperative efforts which have been undertaken, such as the eradication of the screwworm, and expressed hope that such mutually beneficial endeavors would continue.

The Mexican delegation noted the importance its Government attaches to a broad program of technical, scientific, and cultural exchanges. An exchange of teachers was suggested and the U.S. delegation agreed that the feasibility of such a program should be explored.

The delegations also discussed the bilateral treaty on the recovery of stolen artifacts and the U.S. law barring the importation of illegally removed artifacts. The Mexican delegation recommended that the United States give greater consideration to the treaties involved. The U.S. members responded that the Executive Branch of the United States had not yet proposed legislation, although the U.S. Senate had given its advice and consent to the UNESCO Convention.

Both delegations agreed that tourism between the two countries should be encouraged. The Mexican delegates received the support of their U.S. counterparts when the matter of Mexico's bid to become the seat of the World Tourism Organization was discussed.

The Mexican delegates also described their Government's current campaign against drug production and traffic. The U.S. delegates were especially pleased with newly proposed Mexican laws which would control the production of amphetamines and barbiturates.

The two delegations also discussed the serious problem posed by illegal migratory workers. It was agreed that a new law regulating these workers was desirable, but the U.S. delegation noted that this move was ill-timed considering the current high unemployment in the United States.

Finally, the possibility of building additional dams on the Mexican tributaries to the Rio Grande River below the Falcon Dam was discussed as a way to control the periodic flooding of the Rio Grande.

Fourteenth Meeting, Washington, D.C., May 13–15, 1974

United States Delegates

From the Senate:

Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Chairman.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota.
Lawton Chiles, of Florida.
Sam Nunn, of Georgia.
Joseph R. Biden, Jr., of Delaware.
Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky.
George D. Aiken, of Vermont.
Jacob K. Javits, of New York.
Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona.
Charles H. Percy, of Illinois.
Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico.

From the House of Representatives:

Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas, Acting Chairman.
Henry B. Gonzalez, of Texas.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
Abraham Kazen, Jr., of Texas.
Morris K. Udall, of Arizona.
Jerome R. Waldie, of California.
Charles E. Wiggins, of California.
Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico.
Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois.
J. Herbert Burke, of Florida.
John B. Conlan, of Arizona.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:

Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, of Yucatan.
Enrique Gonzalez Pedrero, of Tobasco.
Oscar Flores Tapia, of Coahuila.
Alejandro Carrillo Marcor, of Sonora.
Ignacio Maciel Salcedo, of Jalisco.
Francisco Aguilar Hernandez, of Morelos.
Carlos Perez Camara, of Campeche.
Florencio Salazar Martinez, of San Luis Potosi.
Gilberto Suarez Torres, of Oaxaca.
Agustin Ruiz Soto, of Durango.
Samuel Terrazas Zozaya, of Veracruz.
Jose Bruno del rio Cruz, of Tamaulipas.
Francisco Luna Kan, of Yucatan.

From the Chamber of Deputies:
Roldolfo Echeverria Ruiz, of the Federal District.
Carlos Madrazo Pintado, of the Federal District.
Pindaro Uriostegui Miranda, of Guerrero.
Alejandro Cerventes Delgado, of Guerrero.
Celestino Salcedo Monteon, of Baja California.
Federico Martinez Manaton, of Baja California.
Juan Jose Hinojosa, of the Federal District.
Antonio Martinez Baez, of Michoacan.
Gabriel Legorreta Villarreal, of Tamaulipas.
Maria Guadalupe Cruz Aranda, of Chiapas.
Mariano Araiza Zayas, of the Federal District.
Humberto Mateos Gomez, of the Federal District.
Jorge Hernandez Garcia, of the Third District, State of Mexico.
Concepcion Rivera Zenteno, of the Federal District.

The Mexican delegation arrived for the fourteenth meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group meeting on May 13. The group formally convened the next day. Prior to the closing plenary session, on May 15, the two delegations placed wreaths at the statues of Benito Juarez and the Lincoln Memorial. At noon on the same day, President and Mrs. Nixon welcomed the two delegations at the White House.

The work of the Conference was organized into two committees. The Committee on Political Affairs dealt with Bilateral issues: results of the foreign ministers meetings in Mexico, Colorado River salinity, energy, migratory workers, and Law of the Sea. The Committee on Economic and Social Affairs covered the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, bilateral trade issues, border issues, and tourism and other exchanges.

At the conclusion of the formal meetings, the chairman of the two delegations issued a joint statement in which they reaffirmed the decision to continue the Interparliamentary meetings, expressed satisfaction with the "New Dialogue" initiated by the United States and Latin America at Tlatelolco, noted that finally a solution to the salinity of the Colorado River had been achieved, discussed the problems of energy, illegal aliens, and the Law of the Sea as they affected both countries, reaffirmed the value of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of the States, noted the importance of proper regulation of investors operating in foreign countries, supported consultation between Mexico and the United States prior to enactment of trade legislation, noted the urgency of curtailing traffic in dangerous drugs, and expressed confidence in the contribution of tourism and cultural exchanges to mutual understanding.

Committee I—Political Affairs

The committee on political affairs commenced its discussions with a brief review of United States foreign policy toward Latin America. Specifically, the Tlatelolco Conference, held February 18–23, 1974, was mentioned and Secretary of State Kissinger's "new dialogue" was endorsed by both delegations.

The development of greatest interest to both delegations was the August 30, 1973 agreement, formally referred to as Minute 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission, which proposed a final and definitive solution to the salinity problem of the Colorado

River. Since this problem had plagued the two nations and had been discussed at many Interparliamentary meetings, the proposal was strongly endorsed by both delegations. The Mexican delegation expressed particular satisfaction with the opportunity to talk with U.S. senators and representatives at the Conference to learn the exact status of the pertinent legislation in the respective houses. (Congress took final action on H.R. 12165 on June 18, 1974. President Nixon signed the bill into law on June 24.)

Regarding the question of illegal aliens, both delegations recognized the growing seriousness of the problem. The U.S. delegation cited statistics indicating over one million Mexican aliens in the United States had entered illegally, despite the fact that in 1973 alone, 608,000 were apprehended and turned over to Mexican authorities. The Mexican delegation expressed concern over the treatment afforded the apprehended aliens and was assured by the U.S. delegation that mistreatment of these individuals was not tolerated by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. It was agreed that the delegations would establish a joint commission in an effort to resolve this problem and that in the interim, the rights of these aliens would be respected.

The remainder of the committee discussions covered energy and the law of the sea. The two delegations reviewed their respective energy policies and lent attention to the task of mitigating the impact of the crisis on the two nations. In addition, they summarized the discussions which occurred at the law of the sea conference, (held in the summer of 1973 in Caracas, Venezuela) and both delegations expressed optimism that efforts toward reaching international agreement would be successful.

Committee II—Economic and Social Affairs

The discussions on economic and social affairs opened with the Mexican delegation's summary of national progress, since 1910, in the fields of agrarian reform, worker's rights, popular education, and natural resource development. The delegates noted the recent shift in the economy from an agricultural base to an industrial base—a shift which had been accompanied by a serious economic imbalance requiring deficit financing and a greater emphasis on exports to overcome the negative balance of trade.

The U.S. delegation pointed out that Mexico was our leading customer in Latin America and our fifth largest in the world. The members added that the United States has been purchasing about 70 percent of Mexican exports while supplying about 60 percent of Mexican imports. It was noted that one of the major difficulties in assessing the extent of the Mexican balance of payments problem was the lack of reliable statistics. The U.S. delegation cited this absence of data along with recent Mexican laws regulating foreign investments as stumbling blocks to increasing foreign investment in Mexico. Moreover, while the Mexican delegation cited U.S. tariffs as a point of discussion, the U.S. delegates pointed out that these barriers were not specifically directed at Mexico. The U.S. delegation also noted that the impact of the Mexican import licensings systems greatly hindered U.S. trade with Mexico.

The U.S. delegation further suggested that Mexico had now reached a stage of economic development where it could take a less restrictive

stance with regard to imports. The U.S. members explained that the United States would be most cautious in regard to any trade liberalization because of United States concern for loss of jobs. The delegates added that this was reflected in our worldwide policy and was all the more salient vis a vis the recent oil embargo. The delegation also noted the recent favorable balance of trade enjoyed by the United States and indicated that the uncertainty of its permanence was another factor in not pursuing more liberal trade policies. Finally, the U.S. representatives pointed out that Mexico enjoyed an unusual advantage within its total balance of payments with respect to tourism, which was a growing source of foreign exchange.

The committee also discussed the problem of drug traffic over the border. The Mexican delegation noted that their enforcement procedures had been stepped up in an effort to curtail this activity. With respect to these procedures, the U.S. members noted that there had been some difficulties for Americans in recovering stolen vehicles taken into Mexico as well as those held by Mexican authorities for infractions of Mexican laws unrelated to the vehicles.

During the committee discussions a number of other items were mentioned. Mexico noted that 3.2 million tourists visited Mexico in 1973, almost a 10 percent increase over 1972. Of these, 87% came from the United States. Tourism generated $724.2 million in 1973 for Mexico, while Mexicans abroad spent only $257.3. To encourage the flow of tourists, the Mexican delegation reported that a number of hotels had been constructed since 1962 and noted that many more were being planned or were underway.

The two delegations also discussed the shortage of jet fuel. The Mexican delegation was especially concerned as this might reduce the number of tourists able to travel to Mexico. However, it was agreed that both countries were deeply concerned over the matter but that the United States certainly could not be held responsible for the curtailment of fuel or any resultant reduction in tourism revenues to Mexico.

Both delegations were pleased to note the increase in cultural exchanges which had involved students, sports and musical events, and sister-city agreements. The collaborative endeavors by both countries in the physical sciences was also commended and the Mexican delegation expressed hope that future U.S. studies of Mexican sociology and political science might assume a collaborative nature.

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Fifteenth Meeting, Campeche, Mexico, March 26–31, 1975

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
- Mike Mansfield of Montana, Chairman.
- Stuart Symington of Missouri.
- Jennings Randolph of West Virginia.
- Vance Hartke of Indiana.
- Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico.
- Walter D. Huddleston of Kentucky.
- Robert P. Griffin of Michigan.
- Charles H. Percy of Illinois.
- Paul Laxalt of Nevada.

From the House of Representatives:
- James C. Wright of Texas, Acting Chairman.
- Herman Badillo of New York.
- Charles Wilson of Texas.
- John H. Rousselot of California.
- Tennyson Guyer of Ohio.
- Robert J. Lagomarsino of California.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
- Victor Manzanilla Schaffer.
- Alejandro Carrillo Marcor.
- Aurora Ruvalcaba Gutierrez.
- Guillermo Morales Blumenkron.
- Gilberto Suarez Torres.
- Martin Luis Guzman.
- Francisco Aguilar Hernandez.
- Ramon Alcala Ferrara.
- Ignacio Maciel Salcedo.
- Carlos Perez Camara.
- Florencio Salazar Martinez.

From the Chamber of Deputies:
- Luis Danton Rodriguez.
- Luis del Toro Calero.
- Manuel Ramos Gurrion.
- Gilberto Acosta Bernal.
- Ignacio Carrillo Carrillo.
- Abraham Talavera Lopez.
- Alejandro Sobarzo Loaiza.
- Mario Ruiz de Chavez.
- Carlos Machiavelo Martin del Campo.
- Horacio Labastida Muñoz.
- Fernando Estrada Samano.
- Jose Murat.

Fedro Guillen Castañon.
Luis Leon Aponte.
Joaquin Canovas Puchades.

The United States delegation arrived for the fifteenth meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group in Campeche, Mexico on March 26. The following morning, the delegates attended a flag raising ceremony followed by the formal convening of the meetings. Later that evening the delegates attended a wreath-laying ceremony and fireworks display at Campeche's Juarez Statue. The conference formally concluded on the morning of March 28 after which each member of the U.S. delegation was presented a key to the City of Campeche. The following day, the two delegations toured the coastal area south of Campeche by bus.

Both delegations departed for Cancun International Airport on March 30 where they awaited the arrival of President Echeverria. Following the official inauguration of the airport, a luncheon was held in honor of the President, attended by both delegations. The U.S. delegation departed for Washington, D.C. on March 31.

At the conclusion of the sessions, the heads of the delegations issued a joint statement which reaffirmed their respect for democratic principles; noted the numerous points of agreement between Mexico and the United States as compared to only a few disagreements; recognized the need for changes in Organization of American States and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, especially as their policies preserve sanctions on the Republic of Cuba; agreed on the importance of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to establish international treaties; noted the importance of establishing a new international economic order in order to assist the development of nations and to preserve world peace; commended the actions of the United Nations to encourage world disarmament and to end discrimination, colonialism, and the violations of human rights. The delegation chiefs also condemned the actions of multinational corporations which intervene in the domestic affairs of the countries in which they operate, indicated interest in extending the Generalized System of Preferences to all Latin American countries, supported tourism for both its economic and social benefits, encouraged continued cultural exchanges, and recognized the continued importance of drug traffic control.

The work of the Group was divided into two main committees—Committee I, Political Affairs: (1) the Inter-American System, (2) Population and Development, (3) Law of the Sea, (4) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of the States, (5) Strengthening the United Nations, (6) Multinational Corporations; and Committee II, Economic and Social Affairs: (1) the Trade Reform Act of 1974, (2) Balance of Payments, (3) Energy, (4) Tourism, (5) Narcotics, (6) Science and Technology.

Committee I—Political Affairs

During the course of discussion, both delegations agreed on the need for changes in the inter-American system. Especially, changes were sought in the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. The U.S. delegation, in response to Mexican members' comments on the Latin American Economic System (SELA), voiced approval, provided it did not replace the OAS. With respect to Cuba, members of both delegations expressed hope that

there would be more consideration given to rescinding the OAS trade sanctions in effect against that country since 1964.

With respect to population and development, all delegates stressed the inter-relationship of the issues. The Mexican delegation stated that the core issue was economic development and noted the disparity between the prices of exports from the developing countries and the prices of imports of manufactured goods from industrialized countries as a key problem.

During the deliberations on the Law of the Sea, a Mexican delegate noted that in recent years the positions of the United States and Mexico had become considerably closer so that the two countries now agreed on most major points.

The Mexican delegation voiced its disappointment that the United States did not support the Mexican-sponsored Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of the States during the 29th UN General Assembly, pointing out why, in its opinion, the Charter would have served the interests of a new international economic order. A member of the U.S. delegation indicated that President Echeverria's initiative in proposing the Charter had been applauded by the United States and that the United States concurred with the general principles of the Charter; however, the matters of foreign investment and producer cartels required further discussion before the Charter could expect full approval.

A U.S. delegate, after outlining the World Bank's estimates of the very large private and public investment thought to be required by the developing nations in future years, indicated that, without modification, the Charter might discourage the capital needed by these countries. The delegate further pointed out that in private conversations, certain OPEC country leaders who voted for the Charter indicated that they "went along" with the Group of 77, but were cautious as to their willingness to invest in development projects unless certain controversial provisions of the Charter were modified. An *ad hoc* committee of two delegates from each country was established to review differences on the Charter.

Both delegations agreed it was their duty, and that of other countries, to strengthen the United Nations. It was pointed out that in recent years many countries had used the organization as a political sounding board rather than as an instrument of international cooperation. Both delegations agreed that if this trend were allowed to continue, disillusionment would become greater and eventually the United Nations would cease to be viable.

Regarding multinational corporations, Mexico's delegates reaffirmed their Government's position that foreign investment capital was welcome, providing that it complements, rather than displaces, local capital, that it makes a positive contribution to the country's economic development, and that it abides by national laws. The U.S. members responded by noting that "corporations which are not good citizens abroad are frequently not good citizens at home."

Committee II—Economic and Social Affairs

The discussion on economic and social affairs was opened with comments by a Mexican delegate on the recently passed U.S. Trade Act of 1974. The most controversial aspect of this law, the delegate noted, was the provision denying all members of the Organization of

Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) the benefits of the proposed "Generalized System of Preferences" (GSP). Mexico, although not a member of OPEC and a beneficiary of the legislation, felt obligated to point out, as had other Latin American countries, that this restriction was discriminatory toward Ecuador and Venezuela, which, though OPEC members, did not participate in the oil embargo of 1973.

In general, Mexico expressed satisfaction with the Ford administration's decision to grant all other Latin American countries GSP benefits. Another Mexican delegate reiterated a point made in previous meetings, that a stabilization of commodity prices was crucial to the economic development of Mexico and other Latin American countries. A U.S. delegate expressed the view that because of the recent inflation of world commodity prices, along with the current recession and unemployment in the United States, the stabilization of commodity prices could be achieved only through international agreements. Another U.S. delegate suggested that reform in the area of monetary exchange was desirable to minimize the fluctuations brought about by the system of "floating" exchange rates.

A Mexican delegate noted that Section 106 of the Trade Reform Act provided a framework for the negotiations of multilateral agreements between producer and consumer nations. Such agreements could result in a lessening of restrictions which were inhibiting the exchange of basic products and adversely affecting Mexico's balance of payments. Again, the Mexican delegates expressed concern that Title V of the Act, though not applicable at the time, might restrict Mexico's freedom of choice to join OPEC in the future.

With respect to Mexico's balance of payments situation, the discussions of both delegations focused on specific import restrictions and prohibitions. A Mexican delegate urged that the United States enact legislation which would equalize tariffs throughout the year and thus avoid the seasonal fluctuations which were disruptive to Mexican export production. Moreover, the Mexican delegates argued that the twenty year ban on the importation of avocados be rescinded since the plant disease at one time infecting them had been eradicated for some time. Finally, the Mexican delegation pointed out that since Mexico imports nearly 50 percent of its farm inputs (e.g. farm machinery, fungicides, and fertilizers) from the United States, increased tariffs on selected Mexican agricultural goods were inequitable.

A U.S. delegate responded that this issue was not one-sided and that the impact of Mexico's import protection system on U.S. suppliers was significant. For instance, lemons, avocados, and wine produced in California had been consistently excluded from the Mexican market. Furthermore, the Mexican import licensing system was another obstacle to U.S. exporters. The U.S. delegate finally noted that while an increase in the trade of agricultural products was desirable, it would have to be on a reciprocal basis.

In reference to energy, both delegations noted the dramatic increase in oil exploration and production which had occurred in Mexico in recent years. As a result of new oil fields discovered in 1972, Mexico faced the prospect of doubling or even tripling its oil reserves, allowing Mexico to become self-sufficient in oil and to become an oil exporter.

The Mexican delegation pointed out, however, that oil production would be subject to a number of national guidelines including adherence to prices set by OPEC (although membership was not anticipated), greater emphasis on Mexican exportation of refined oil and petrochemical products, rather than on the export of crude oil, and a commitment to a balanced industrialization of the country rather than dependence on oil exports.

In contrast, the U.S. delegates pointed out that the United States still imported 40 percent of its oil and would use leverage, including the Trade Reform Act, to encourage a stabilization of oil prices. The U.S. delegation also suggested that while Mexico was sufficient in oil, the United States enjoyed a technological edge. He stressed the potential advantages to Mexico in exchanging oil for technology to the mutual benefit of both countries.

The two delegations also discussed tourism, the Mexican delegation pointing out the continued importance of tourism to the Mexican economy. A U.S. delegate addressed the group on the subject since he had encouraged the growth of tourism in his home state. He indicated that since group tours tend to be the most remunerative, much advertising could be geared to these groups with tremendous success. The two delegations agreed that the availability of air transport was crucial. The Mexican delegation observed that the U.S. principle of unrestricted competition had resulted in U.S. control of about 70 percent of all air traffic between the two countries. The U.S. delegation responded, noting the difficult time faced by all U.S. carriers at the time and pointing out that U.S. airfields charged lower landing fees to foreign planes than to its own, a practice which has worked to the disadvantage of U.S. carriers.

In the field of narcotics, both delegations stressed joint cooperation in trying to eradicate this trade. The U.S. delegation expressed its appreciation for the help of the Mexican Government since nationals of the United States are the major consumers of these illicit substances.

Finally, both delegations realized the importance of continuing scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries.

Sixteenth Meeting, Atlanta, Georgia, February 25–29, 1976

United States Delegates

From the Senate:
- Mike Mansfield of Montana, Chairman.
- Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico.
- Robert Morgan of North Carolina.
- John A. Durkin of New Hampshire.

From the House of Representatives:
- E (Kika) de la Garza of Texas, Chairman.
- Lester L. Wolff of New York.
- Jerome A. Ambro of New York.
- Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico.
- John H. Rousselot of California.
- Clair W. Burgener of California.
- Robert J. Lagomarsino of California.
- Benjamin A. Gilman of New York.

Mexican Delegates

From the Senate:
- Ramon Alcala Ferrera of Campeche.
- Victor Manzanilla Schaffer of Yucatan.
- Aurora Ruvalcaba Gutierrez of Colima.
- Enrique Gonzalez Pedrero of Tabasco.
- Carlos Perez Camara.
- Francisco Aguilar Hernandez of Morelos.
- Guillermo Morales Blumenkron of Puebla.
- Ignacio Maciel Salcedo of Jalisco.
- Edgar Robledo Santiago of Chiapas.
- German Corona del Rosal of Hidalgo.
- Gilberto Suarez Torres of Oaxaca.
- Jose Bruno del Rio (Alternate).
- Vincente Juarez Carro (Alternate).

From the Chamber of Deputies:
- Alejandro Sobarzo Loaiza of Sonora.
- Antonio Martinez Baez of Michaocan.
- Rogelio Garcia Gonzalez of Veracruz.
- Francisco Javier Gutierrez Villarreal of Nuevo Leon.
- Jose de Jesus Martinez Gil of the Federal District.
- Luis Adolfo Santibanez Belmont of the Federal District.
- Mario Ruiz de Chavez Garcia of the State of Mexico.
- Pedro Guillen Castanon of Chiapas.
- Antonio Carrillo Huacuja of Baja California.
- Teodoro Carrasco Palacios of Oaxaca.
- Jose Milrat (Alternate).

The Mexican delegation arrived at Andrews Air Force Base on February 25, where it was received by members of the U.S. delegation. Both delegations then proceeded to the White House where President Ford delivered a brief address after an informal reception. Later that same afternoon, both delegations departed for Atlanta, Georgia, where they proceeded to the Regency Hyatt Hotel, the location of the official conference.

The formal convening of the Group took place the next morning with welcoming remarks by the Honorable George Busbee, Governor of Georgia, U.S. Representative E. (Kika) de la Garza, and Deputy Rodriguez, of the Mexican delegation. The sessions concluded on the morning of February 27 with closing remarks by Senator Mike Mansfield, Chairman of the U.S. Senate delegation, and Senator Enrique Olivares Santana, Chairman of the Mexican delegation. That evening the delegates attended a dinner and special Bicentennial performance in Atlanta.

The next morning, both delegations flew to Denver, Colorado, toured the city, and took a bus trip to Vail where a final dinner was held. On February 29, the members of the U.S. delegation returned to Washington, D.C.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the chairmen of the respective delegations issued a joint statement which committed the delegations to working for a better understanding between the peoples whom they represent, reiterated their confidence in the usefulness of the Interparliamentary meetings, and expressed views on the points which were discussed: The heads of the delegations voiced support of the United Nations, reiterated their support for the principle of nonintervention, and appealed for reform of the Organization of American States; expressed satisfaction as to the cooperative measures taken by both countries on the issue of illicit narcotics, recommended a redoubling of efforts to reach agreement on all outstanding Law of the Sea Issues, and pointed out that "Protection of Human Rights" was a main concern of the delegations.

The joint statement also noted that the delegations expressed renewed interest in the construction of a nuclear desalinization plant in Baja California, expressed concern over worldwide inflation and recognized the necessity of promoting and expanding international trade and increasing the flow of U.S. investment in Mexico. Members of the U.S. delegation agreed to discuss with the Executive Branch the desirability of implementing provisions of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States favored by both governments.

The statement concluded by pointing out that the delegations agreed that a liberalization of trade policies was necessary as were proposals to strengthen regional economic integration. Both delegations expressed the hope that their respective governments would fully consider the problem of undocumented migratory workers, and recognized the important role played by education, science, and culture in the improvement of human, political, and social relations among all peoples.

The work of the Conference was organized into two Committees: Political Affairs and Economic and Social Affairs.

Committee I—Political Affairs

During the committee's discussions on bilateral relations it was agreed that generally, Mexico-United States relations were good if not

excellent. At a broader level, however, the Mexican delegates pointed out considerable differences of opinion which reflect the global political, military, and economic interests of the United States.

After considering Cuban intervention in Angola, the Mexican delegation reaffirmed the country's traditional opposition to intervention in the internal affairs of one country by another.

The Organization of American States and the proposed amendment to the Rio Treaty were reviewed in detail by the Mexican delegation during the committee meeting. This review demonstrated the considerable lack of consensus among the OAS countries on such matters as ideological pluralism, sovereignty over natural resources, and collective economic security. Specifically, the Mexican delegates affirmed their country's conviction that collective economic security is vital to the peace and well being of the hemisphere. Regarding the proposed amendments to the Rio Treaty, the U.S. delegates expressed some reservations, whereas the Mexican delegation explained that Mexico regarded the treaty as an alliance for cooperation rather than a military pact.

In reference to narcotics control, discussants expressed the view that major efforts were being undertaken by both countries. Both delegations praised President Echeverria's proposal to establish parallel national commissions to oversee the drug traffic curtailment efforts.

The committee's consideration of the Law of the Sea focused on efforts within the United Nations to obtain a comprehensive law of the sea agreement, and on national legislation creating 200-mile fishery or economic zones. Both delegations expressed hope that the United Nations would complete its work on these issues this year.

The subject of human rights elicited concern from U.S. delegates regarding the treatment of Americans in jail in Mexico, and from the Mexican delegation over the detention of Mexican aliens in the United States. Both delegations agreed that all nations could do better in implementing the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights.

Committee II—Economic and Social Affairs

The first topic discussed was inflation and development. Commenting on worldwide inflation and the adverse effects on Mexico's balance of payments when the costs of manufactured goods rise, the Mexican Chairman emphasized the importance of a more equitable international economic system to reduce the impact of recessions in the developed countries on the less developed ones. This world economic situation heightened the U.S. appreciation for the interdependence of nations, an appreciation demonstrated by the recent, major U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Attention was also called to Secretary Kissinger's address to the Seventh Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly in September 1975, which proposed various measures to improve the economies of developing countries.

On bilateral exchange of goods and services, a U.S. delegate suggested the possibility of negotiating long-term agreements whereby Mexico would provide crude oil exports to the United States of certain key Mexican products. The Mexican delegation stated that although their recent oil discoveries did not put them on the scale with the Middle East, they expected exports of crude oil to increase significantly in the future.

Considerable discussion was also devoted to Mexico's "twin plants" Border Industry Program which was established in 1965 to alleviate high unemployment along the border. The Mexican delegation pointed out that the activities of these 550 plants had slowed by January 1975 but a U.S. delegate noted that this was a result of the recession, in the United States and higher costs in Mexico.

In his opening statement, the Mexican Chairman observed that the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, originally proposed by President Echeverria, had been adopted by the United Nations on December 12, 1974. Essentially, the charter removed the concept of economic cooperation from good will and gave it a standing in international law. The U.S. delegation responded, noting that the United States and other industrialized countries, had objected only to certain provisions regarding foreign investment, expropriation, primary commodities, producer cartels, indexation of prices and similar provisions. Because certain amendments had not been accepted, universal adherence to the Charter had not been established. At the request of the Mexican delegation, members of the U.S. delegation in Committee II agreed to discuss the Charter with officials in the U.S. executive branch.

Tourism was mentioned by the Mexican delegation as an industry which continues to be important to the Mexican economy. The recent decline of American tourists and tourists receipts was regretted, although it was understood that this was a consequence of worsening economic conditions in the United States.

The Mexican delegation noted the efforts to stimulate American interest in travel to Mexico and the establishment of centers to prepare Mexicans for employment in the tourist industry. An American delegate noted that some of the decline in U.S. tourists to Mexico could be attributed to Mexico's support of the so-called "Zionism" resolution in the United Nations. Moreover, he cited the lack of competitive air fares as another deterrent to tourists. On the other hand, the Mexican decision to rescind the 15 percent restaurant tax for foreign visitors was a welcome development. Finally, the Mexicans again suggested that the $100 customs exemption for returning U.S. residents be increased, especially in view of recent inflationary factors.

The Mexican delegates expressed dissatisfaction with the U.S. Trade Act of 1974. Particularly, the delegates noted that restricting the application of the General System of Tariff Preferences would work to the detriment of Mexican exports since textiles, footwear, electronic parts, steel, and glass were exempted from coverage. The Mexican delegates also dealt with certain nontariff restrictions, such as import quotas, which severely curtail Mexican exports of cotton and tomatoes.

The U.S. delegates, observed that trade restrictions were two-sided, citing lemon oil as well as other deciduous fruits as items which have long been excluded from the Mexican market, even though they do not compete with Mexican production. In 1974, moreover, American-produced beef, dairy products, and quarterhorses were subjected to high tariff rates, until somewhat modified in 1975. The U.S. delegation also cited the Mexican system of licensing as another obstacle to free trade as well as the de facto tariffs implied by the Mexican pricing structure. In conclusion, the U.S. delegation stated that an easing of trade regulations was unlikely unless reciprocated by the Mexicans.

Responding to Mexican criticisms, the U.S. delegation noted that Mexico in particular, and Latin America in general, could expect substantial benefits from the new GSP provision of the trade act.

Efforts to promote a common Latin American economic system (SELA) were outlined in a paper by a Mexican delegate, noting that Mexico had led a one year initiative before the adoption of the Charter in October 1975, by twenty-three Latin American countries, including Cuba. Members of the U.S. delegation welcomed the assurance that SELA was intended to enhance cooperation, not divisiveness, among all nations of the hemisphere.

In discussions on migratory workers, the Mexican delegate recalled that the Organization of American States (OAS), at its tenth regular meeting, had adopted the term "non-documented migratory worker" as preferable to the terms commonly used. The U.S. delegates agreed that the new term was to be commended since it tended to reaffirm the principle of *work* as a fundamental right. The U.S. delegation pointed out, contrary to popular belief, that two-thirds of the migratory work force was engaged in *non*-agricultural pursuits.

Both delegations cited the October 1974 meeting between President Echeverria and President Ford as a positive step on this issue. At the meeting, President Echeverria noted that a long term solution to the problem depended upon the improvement of economic conditions in Mexico, noting that Mexicans emigrated because of domestic population pressures, the relative unproductiveness of Mexican agriculture, and higher salaries in the United States. Moreover, he noted that this emigration often occurred at Mexico's expense through the loss of better qualified and more productive Mexican workers to U.S. industrial centers.

The U.S. delegation, though in agreement with the above observations over the long run, felt that the establishment of a new "Bracero" program would be a reasonable temporary solution. While Senators from agricultural states favored this approach, it was strongly opposed by U.S. organized labor. It was suggested that the bracero issue be discussed by labor representatives of Mexico and the United States to encourage understanding of the issues involved.

Finally, the U.S. delegation noted that the Rodino bill, which would impose criminal penalties for the hiring of illegal aliens, had passed the House of Representatives on two different occasions and that the United States Supreme Court had upheld a similar California state law. It was agreed that the adoption of such laws would discourage the hiring of Mexicans and or Mexican-Americans especially in doubtful or borderline cases.

In reference to education, the Mexican delegation stressed the importance of learning the history of neighboring countries to improve social and political relations. In particular, it was suggested that bilingual education be encouraged and that similar ideals and historical parallels of Mexico and the United States be pointed out to students. The establishment of the Third World University, which was to open soon pursuant to a UNESCO declaration, was discussed, with U.S. delegates expressing considerable interest. The United States Chairman observed that one problem in the United States was the lack of equal educational opportunities for Mexican-Americans. For instance, despite a shortage of doctors in the United States, degrees from Mexican institutions, especially in medicine and dentistry, were still

not being recognized in the United States. Both delegations agreed that student and technical exchange programs should be encouraged.

The U.S. delegates also cited recent developments in solar energy which might prove applicable to the desalinization of water, a problem which affects both Mexico and the United States. Responding to the U.S. comments on the northward flow of sewage from Mexicali in Baja California to San Diego, California, the Mexican delegates stated that the Mexican Government had assumed full responsibility for the problem and had taken some initial corrective steps which had been successful.

At the close, the respective Chairmen of the two delegations expressed full agreement on the usefulness of the Interparliamentary mechanism for increasing mutual understanding of complex problems and respect for the positions of both countries in international affairs.

APPENDIX

1. Authorization of Mexico-U.S. Interparliamentary Group—Text of Public Law 86–420.
2. Chamizal Agreement
3. Treaty Resolving Boundary Differences
4. 1944 Water Treaty
5. Colorado River Salinity Agreement
6. Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act—Text of Public Law 93–320.

1. Public Law 86–420, 86th Congress, H.J. Res. 283, April 9, 1960

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Mexico.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That not to exceed twenty-four Members of Congress shall be appointed to meet jointly and at least annually with representatives of the Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Senators of the Mexican Congress for discussion of common problems in the interests of relations between the United States and Mexico. Of the Members of the Congress to be appointed for the purposes of this resolution (hereinafter designated as the United States group) half shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House from Members of the House (not less than four of whom shall be from the Foreign Affairs Committee), and half shall be appointed by the President of the Senate from Members of the Senate (not less than four of whom shall be from the Foreign Relations Committee). Such appointments shall be for the period of each meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary group except for the four members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the four members of the Foreign Relations Committee, whose appointments shall be for the duration of each Congress.

Sec. 2. An appropriation of $30,000 annually is authorized, $15,000 of which shall be for the House delegation and $15,000 for the Senate delegation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the United States group of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary group for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made, the House and Senate portions of such appropriation to be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the Chairman of the House delegation and the Chairman of the Senate delegation, respectively.

Sec. 3. The United States group of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary group shall submit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made including its expenditures under such appropriation.

Sec. 4. The certificate of the Chairman of the House delegation or the Senate delegation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary group shall hereafter be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers in the auditing of the accounts of the United States group of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary group.

Approved April 9, 1960.

2. Convention Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States for the Solution of the Problem of the Chamizal

The United States of America and the United Mexican States:

Animated by the spirit of good neighborliness which has made possible the amicable solution of various problems which have arisen between them;

Desiring to arrive at a complete solution of the problem concerning El Chamizal, an area of land situated to the north of the Rio Grande, in the El Paso-Ciudad Juarez region;

Considering that the recommendations of the Department of State of the United States and the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Mexico of July 17, 1963, have been approved by the Presidents of the two Republics;

Desiring to give effect to the 1911 arbitration award in today's circumstances and in keeping with the joint communique of the Presidents of the United States and of Mexico issued on June 30, 1962; and

Convinced of the need for continuing the program of rectification and stabilization of the Rio Grande which has been carried out under the terms of the Convention of February 1, 1933, by improving the channel in the El Paso-Ciudad Juarez region,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention and for this purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Thomas C. Mann, Ambassador of the United States of America to Mexico, and

The President of the United Mexican States, Manuel Tello, Secretary for Foreign Relations,

Who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

In the El Paso-Ciudad Juarez sector, the Rio Grande shall be relocated into a new channel in accordance with the engineering plan recommended in Minute No. 214 on the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico. Authentic copies of the Minute and of the map attached thereto, on which the new channel is shown, are annexed to this Convention and made a part hereof.

ARTICLE 2

The river channel shall be relocated so as to transfer from the north to the south of the Rio Grande a tract of 823.50 acres composed of 366.00 acres in the Chamizal tract, 193.16 acres in the southern part of Cordova Island, and 264.34 acres to the east of Cordova Island. A tract of 193.16 acres in the northern part of Cordova Island will remain to the north of the river.

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ARTICLE 3

The center line of the new river channel shall be the international boundary. The lands that, as a result of the relocation of the river channel, shall be to the north of the center line of the new channel shall be the territory of the United States of America and the lands that shall be to the south of the center line of the new channel shall be the territory of the United Mexican States.

ARTICLE 4

No payments will be made, as between the two Governments, for the value of the lands that pass from one country to the other as a result of the relocation of the international boundary. The lands that, upon relocation of the nternational boundary, pass from one country to the other shall pass to the respective Governments in absolute ownership, free of any private titles or encumbrances of any kind.

ARTICLE 5

The Government of Mexico shall convey to the Banco Nacional Hipotecario Urbano y de Obras Publicas, S.A., titles to the properties comprised of the structures which pass intact to Mexico and the lands on which they stand. The Bank shall pay the Government of Mexico for the value of the lands on which such structures are situated and the Government of the United States for the estimated value to Mexico of the said structures.

ARTICLE 6

After this Convention has entered into force and the necessary legislation has been enacted for carrying it out, the two Governments shall, on the basis of a recommendation by the International Boundary and Water Commission, determine the period of time appropriate for the Government of the United States to complete the following:

(a) The acquisition, in conformity with its laws, of the lands to be transferred to Mexico and for the rights of way for that portion of the new river channel in the territory of the United States;

(b) The orderly evacuation of the occupants of the lands referred to in paragraph (a).

ARTICLE 7

As soon as the operations provided in the preceding article have been completed, and the payment made by the Banco Nacional Hipotecario Urbano y de Obras Publicas, S.A., to the Government of the United States as provided in Article 5, the Government of the United States shall so inform the Government of Mexico. The International Boundary and Water Commission shall then proceed to demarcate the new international boundary, recording the demarcation in a Minute. The relocation of the international boundary and the transfer of lands provided for in this Convention shall take place upon express approval of that Minute by both Governments in accordance with the procedure established in the second paragraph of Article 25 of the Treaty of February 3, 1944.

ARTICLE 8

The costs of constructing the new river channel shall be borne in equal parts by the two Governments. However, each Government shall bear the costs of compensation for the value of the structures or improvements which must be destroyed, within the territory under its jurisdiction prior to the relocation of the international boundary, in the process of constructing the new channel.

ARTICLE 9

The International Boundary and Water Commission is charged with the relocation of the river channel, the construction of the bridges herein provided for, and the maintenance, preservation and improvement of the new channel. The Commission's jurisdiction and responsibilities, set forth in Article XI of the 1933 Convention for the maintenance and preservation of the Rio Grande Rectification Project, are extended upstream from that part of the river included in the Project to the point where the Rio Grande meets the land boundary between the two countries.

ARTICLE 10

The six existing bridges shall, as a part of the relocation of the river channel, be replaced by new bridges. The cost of constructing the new bridges shall be borne in equal parts by the two Governments. The bridges which replace those on Stanton-Lerdo and Santa Fe-Juarez streets shall be located on the same streets. The location of the bridge or bridges which replace the two Cordova Island bridges shall be determined by the International Boundary and Water Commission. The agreements now in force which relate to the four existing bridges between El Paso and Ciudad Juarez shall apply to the new international bridges which replace them. The international bridge or bridges which replace the two Cordova Island bridges shall be toll free unless both Governments agree to the contrary.

ARTICLE 11

The relocation of the international boundary and the transfer of portions of territory resulting therefrom shall not affect in any way:

(a) The legal status, with respect to citizenship laws, of those persons who are present or former residents of the portions of territory transferred;

(b) The jurisdiction over legal proceedings of either a civil or criminal character which are pending at the time of, or which were decided prior to, such relocation;

(c) The jurisdiction over acts or omissions occurring within or with respect to the said portions of territory prior to their transfer;

(d) The law or laws applicable to the acts or omissions referred to in paragraph (c).

ARTICLE 12

The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Mexico City as soon as possible.

The present Convention shall enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification.

DONE at Mexico City the twenty-ninth day of August, nineteen sixty three, in the English and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic.

For the Government of the United States of America,
THOMAS C. MANN [SEAL]
For the Government of the United Mexican States,
MANUEL TELLO [SEAL]

ANNEXES

Authentic copies of Minute 214 of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and of the map attached thereto.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

CIUDAD JUÁREZ, CHIHUAHUA,
August 28, 1963.

ENGINEERING CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE AT EL PASO, TEXAS, AND CIUDAD JUÁREZ, CHIHUAHUA

The Commission met at the offices of the Mexican Section, at Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, on August 28, 1963 at 10:00 a.m., to consider the engineering criteria and plans required to put into effect the joint recommendations for relocation of the channel of the Rio Grande at El Paso-Ciudad Juárez, referred to in the Memoranda of July 17, 1963 entitled "Recommendations to the Presidents of the United States and of Mexico by the Department of State and the Ministry of Foreign Relations for a Complete Solution of the Chamizal Problem."

The Commissioners reviewed the engineering aspects of the new channel of the river recommended in the Memoranda under reference, and the studies and computations which, under instructions from their respective Governments, they made of those aspects during the preparation of the Memoranda. They reviewed the "Preliminary Plan, Relocation of Rio Grande, El Paso, Texas-Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua", which is attached to this Minute as an Exhibit and forms part hereof, as well as the engineering studies and criteria on which it is based and the preliminary cost estimates of the new channel and of the bridges which are to replace those presently in service.

They noted that the centerline of the proposed new channel would diverge from the centerline of the present channel at point "A" shown on the Exhibit. Beginning at that point, the centerline is described as follows, with distances approximate: It would be aligned easterly along a curve of 2,300-foot radius and 0.44 mile in length, and a tangent of 0.62 mile, approximately parallel to the present channel and from 600 to 900 feet to the north of it; thence northeasterly along a curve of 1,640-foot radius and 0.32 mile in length, and a

tangent of 0.22 mile; thence easterly along a curve 2,080 feet in radius and 0.35 mile in length and a tangent of 0.62 mile, crossing the west boundary of Cordova Island at a point 200 feet to the south of Monument No. 3 and approximately 1,000 feet to the south of the north boundary of said Island and 3,500 feet to the north of the present channel of the river; the line would continue to the southeast along a curve 1,910 feet in radius and 0.38 mile in length, which would cross the east boundary of Cordova Island 330 feet to the east of Monument No. 13 and thence also southeasterly along a tangent 0.82 mile; thence easterly along a curve of 5,730 feet in radius and 0.53 mile in length to connect with the present channel. The total length of the new channel would be approximately 4.3 miles.

The Commissioners found that the hydrologic studies, together with the consideration that the business districts of the two cities require a high degree of flood protection, support the criterion that the new river channel should be designed to carry a flood of 18,000 cubic feet per second with 3.3 feet of freeboard, as shown on the preliminary plan. They found that the proposed alignment of the new concrete-lined channel would be free of abrupt turns which might cause a significant rise in flood stages; that notwithstanding the fact that the new channel would have a greater length and curvature than the present channel, water elevations for the design flood would be lower in the new channel because of reduction in friction losses due to its concrete lining; that the lined channel requires considerably less width of right-of-way through the high-cost urban areas, with substantial savings in costs of land and improvements for right-of-way and in construction of new bridges; and that the preliminary plan also provides for inlet works to allow entrance of storm drainage, and for check structures in the new channel to be able to provide a water depth of six feet or more.

The two Commissioners noted that the relocation of the Rio Grande at El Paso-Ciudad Juárez requires approval of a Convention by the two Governments.

The Commission then adopted the following resolution, subject to the approval of the two Governments:

A. The Commission finds engineeringly sound the new location of the river at El Paso-Ciudad Juárez as recommended, and as shown on the Exhibit, and approves the preliminary plan and cost estimates shown thereon, subject to such modifications as the Commission may agree upon in final design and construction.

B. The Commission specifically approves the following findings of the preliminary plan:

(1) The precise areas which would be affected by relocation of the river, which in the aforementioned Memoranda and the maps attached thereto are given approximately to the nearest acre and hectare, are as follows: South of the centerline of the relocated channel and north of the present channel of the Rio Grande there would be a tract of 823.50 acres comprised of 366.00 acres in the Chamizal Tract, 193.16 acres in the southerly part of Cordova Island, and 264.34 acres to the east of the Island. North of the centerline of the relocated channel would be a tract of 193.16 acres which presently is the northerly part of Cordova Island.

(2) The new channel of the Rio Grande as shown on the Exhibit would be concrete-lined, with cross-section as narrow as compatible with the capacity required to carry the design flood.

(3) The new channel would provide a high degree of flood protection and a stable channel which could be properly operated and maintained by the two Governments through their respective Sections of the Commission. The new lined channel would provide a stable international boundary, would permit more effective sanitary control of the river, and would contribute to improvement and beautification of the border between the two countries at El Paso-Ciudad Juárez.

C. The Commission recommends the following joint measures by the two Governments to implement the plan:

(1) That when the Convention relating to the relocation of the river comes into force, the International Boundary and Water Commission:

(a) Make the necessary topographic surveys for demarcation of the new boundary.

(b) Prepare detail plans and perform all other engineering work preliminary to and preparatory for relocation of the river as may be required by the Convention.

(c) Undertake, at the earliest practicable date, the construction of the new bridges required to replace the six existing bridges and such portions of the new river channel as might be feasible and desirable as determined by the Commission. The bridge or bridges required to replace the two existing Cordova Island bridges shall be located as determined by the Commission, and each Section of the Commission shall assume responsibility for operation and maintenance of the portion of such bridge or bridges in its country, with the understanding that each Section may make arrangements if deemed necessary or desirable with local authorities of its country for operation and maintenance of its part of such bridge or bridges or for repayment of costs of said operation and maintenance.

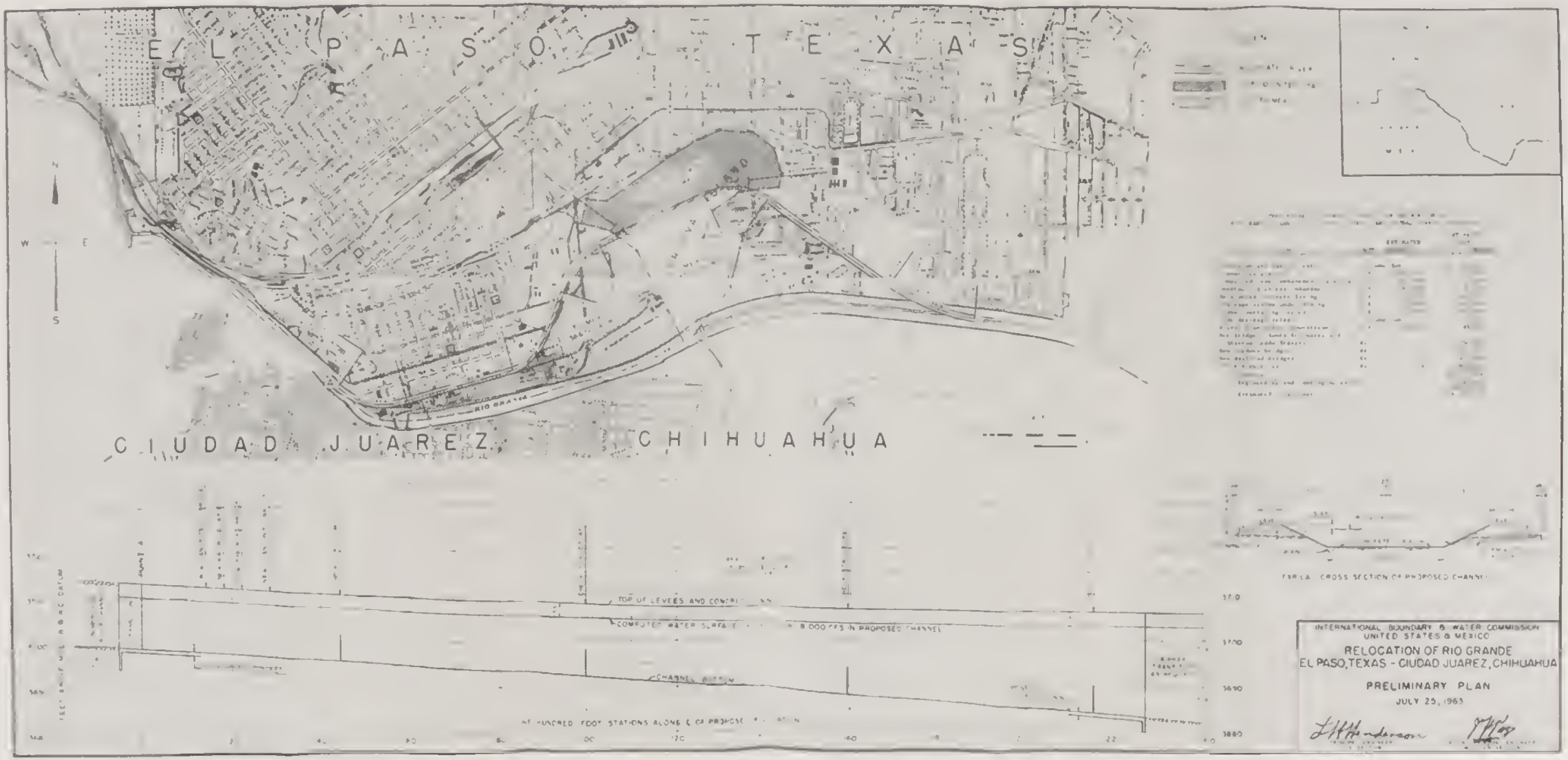
(2) That when such prerequisite measures as are set forth in the Convention have been effected:

(a) Each Government, in the territory under its jurisdiction, remove all structures from the right-of-way for the new channel as delineated by the Commission.

(b) The Commission demarcate the new boundary line.

(c) The Commission, after the two Governments have approved the new boundary line, proceed to complete the relocation of the river channel and all related engineering operations.

D. The Commission recommends that the equal division between the two countries of total costs of constructing the new channel and bridges, as recommended in the Memoranda of July 17, 1963, be effected by each Government performing, through its Section of the Commission, a portion of the construction work corresponding to one-half of the total cost.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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY & WATER COMMISSION
UNITED STATES & MEXICO
RELOCATION OF RIO GRANDE
EL PASO, TEXAS - CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA
PRELIMINARY PLAN
JULY 25, 1963

E. The Commission recommends that in carrying out the construction of works allotted to it, each Section of the Commission may make use of any competent public or private agencies in accordance with the laws of its country.

F. It is recommended that each Section of the Commission observe, in the works which it may have to execute in the other country, the laws of that country, with the exemptions and facilities hereinafter stated:

(1) All materials, implements, equipment and repair parts intended for the construction, operation and maintenance of such works shall be exempt from taxes relating to imports and exports. For this purpose, each Section of the Commission shall furnish verification certificates covering all materials, implements, equipment and repair parts, intended for such works.

(2) The personnel employed either directly or indirectly on the construction, operation or maintenance of such works shall be permitted to pass freely from one country to the other for the purpose of going to and from the place of location of the works, without any immigration restrictions, passports, or labor requirements. For this purpose, each Section of the Commission shall furnish adequate means of identification to the personnel employed by it on the aforesaid works.

G. The Commission recommends that construction of the works built in pursuance of the provisions of the Convention not confer upon either of the two countries any rights either of property or of jurisdiction over any part whatsoever of the territory of the other, and that the jurisdiction of each country be limited by the international boundary, which would be marked on the works.

H. The Commission recommends that to effectuate the provisions of the Convention each Government through its respective Section of the Commission obtain and retain direct ownership, control and jurisdiction over the part of the new channel of the river and the right-of-way in its own territory as shown on the Exhibit, the structures and improvements located therein except for the new bridges to replace the four that presently exist between El Paso and Ciudad Juárez, as well as over such other rights-of-way as each Government may require in its territory.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. F. Friedkin,
Commissioner of the United States.
D. Herrera J.,
Commissioner of Mexico.
J. D. Walstrom,
Secretary of the United States Section.
Fernando Rivas S.,
Secretary of the Mexican Section.

3. TREATY TO RESOLVE PENDING BOUNDARY DIFFERENCES AND MAINTAIN THE RIO GRANDE AND COLORADO RIVER AS THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

The United States of America and the United Mexican States,

Animated by a spirit of close friendship and mutual respect and desiring to:

Resolve all pending boundary differences between the two countries,

Restore to the Rio Grande its character of international boundary in the reaches where that character has been lost, and preserve for the Rio Grande and Colorado River the character of international boundaries ascribed to them by the boundary treaties in force,

Minimize changes in the channels of these rivers, and should these changes occur, attempt to resolve the problems arising therefrom promptly and equitably,

Resolve problems relating to sovereignty over existing or future islands in the Rio Grande,

And finally, considering that it is in the interest of both countries to delimit clearly their maritime boundaries in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Pacific Ocean,

Have resolved to conclude this Treaty concerning their fluvial and maritime boundaries and for such purpose have named their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Robert H. McBride, Ambassador of the United States of America to Mexico, and

The President of the United Mexican States, Antonio Carrillo Flores, Secretary of Foreign Relations,

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I

In order to resolve the pending boundary cases of the Presidio-Ojinaga Tracts, the Horcon Tract, Beaver Island, and islands, in which the territory of one of the Contracting States has been placed on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande, and to restore this river as the international boundary, the United States and Mexico have decided to modify the position of the Rio Grande in certain reaches, in accordance with the following terms:

A. To change the location of a section of the channel of the Rio Grande in the area of the Presidio-Ojinaga Tracts, so as to transfer from the north to the south side of the Rio Grande an area of 1606.19 acres (650 hectares). This relocation shall be effected so that the middle of the new channel follows the alignment shown on the map of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"), entitled Re-

location of the Rio Grande in the Presidio-Ojinaga Tracts, attached to and forming a part of this Treaty.

B. To change the location of the channel of the Rio Grande upstream from and near Hidalgo-Reynosa, so as to transfer from the south to the north of the Rio Grande an area of 481.68 acres (194.93 hectares). This relocation shall be effected so that the middle of the rectified channel follows the alignment shown on the Commission's map entitled Relocation of the Rio Grande Upstream from Hidalgo-Reynosa, attached to and forming a part of this Treaty.

C. To change the location of the channel of the Rio Grande downstream from and near Presidio-Ojinaga, so as to transfer from the south to the north of the Rio Grande an area of 252 acres (101.98 hectares). This relocation shall be effected so that the middle of the rectified channel follows the alignment shown on the Commission's map entitled Relocation of the Rio Grande Downstream from Presidio-Ojinaga, attached to and forming a part of this Treaty.

D. Once this Treaty has come into force and the necessary legislation has been enacted for carrying it out, the two Governments shall determine, on the basis of a recommendation by the Commission, the period of time appropriate for each of them to carry out the following operations:

(1) The acquisition, in conformity with its laws, of the lands to be transferred to the other and of the rights of way for the new river channels;

(2) The orderly evacuation of the occupants of the lands referred to in paragraph D (1) of this Article.

E. The changes in location of the Rio Grande referred to in paragraphs A, B and C of this Article, shall be executed by the Commission as soon as practical in accordance with the engineering plans recommended by it and approved by the two Governments. The cost of these changes in location shall be equally divided between the two Governments, through an appropriate division of work recommended by the Commission in the same engineering plans.

F. On the date on which the two Governments approve the Commission's Minute confirming the completion of the relocations of the channel of the Rio Grande provided for in paragraphs A, B and C of this Article, the change of location of the international boundary shall be effected in each case and the middle of the new channels of the Rio Grande and of the present channels north of the Horcon Tract and north of Beaver Island shall become the international boundary; and consequently the following territorial adjustments shall take place:

(1) By reason of the rectification referred to in paragraph A of this Article, there shall pass from the north to the south of the Rio Grande within the territory of Mexico, 1606.19 acres (650 hectares) in the Presidio-Ojinaga Tracts.

(2) By reason of the rectification referred to in paragraph B of this Article, there shall pass from the south to the north of the Rio Grande 481.68 acres (194.93 hectares) to form a part of the territory of the United States. This transfer is in recognition of the fact that the Horcon Tract and Beaver Island, located south of the Rio Grande, comprising a total area of 481.68 acres (194.93 hectares) now under the sovereignty of the United States shall pass to and become part of the territory of Mexico.

(3) By reason of the rectification referred to in paragraph C of this Article, there shall pass from the south to the north of the Rio Grande 252 acres (101.98 hectares) to form a part of the territory of the United States. This transfer is in recognition of the fact that, upon the adoption of the new boundary in accordance with Article II of this Treaty, Mexico will receive a greater number and acreage of islands than the United States.

Article II

In order to resolve uncertainties relating to the sovereignty over islands and to restore to the Rio Grande its character as the international boundary in those locations where this character has been lost between the Gulf of Mexico and its intersection with the land boundary, the Contracting States agree that:

A. Except as provided in Articles I (F), III (B) and III (C) of this Treaty, from the date on which this Treaty enters into force, the international boundary between the United States and Mexico in the limitrophe sections of the Rio Grande and the Colorado River shall run along the middle of the channel occupied by normal flow and, where either of the rivers has two or more channels, along the middle of the channel which in normal flows has the greater or greatest average width over its length, and from that time forward, this international boundary shall determine the sovereignty over the lands on one side or the other of it, regardless of the previous sovereignty over these lands.

B. For the purposes of this Treaty, the Commission shall in each case determine the normal flows, which shall exclude flood flows, and the average widths, referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article.

C. The Commission, on the basis of the surveys which it shall carry out as soon as practical, shall with appropriate precision delineate the international boundary on maps or aerial photographic mosaics of the Rio Grande and of the Colorado River. In the future, the Commission shall make surveys as frequently as it may consider justifiable, but in any event at intervals not greater than ten years, and shall record the position of the international boundary on appropriate maps. Each of the Governments shall bear half of the costs and other expenses determined by the Commission and approved by the two Governments for the surveys and maps relating to the boundaries.

Article III

In order to minimize problems brought about by future changes in the limitrophe channels of the Rio Grande and the Colorado River, the Contracting States agree that:

A. When the Rio Grande or the Colorado River moves laterally eroding one of its banks and depositing alluvium on the opposite bank, the international boundary shall continue to follow the middle of the channel occupied by normal flow or, where there are two or more channels, it shall follow the middle of the channel which in normal flow has the greatest average width over its length.

B. (1) When the Rio Grande or the Colorado River, through movements other than those described in paragraph A of this Article,

separates from one Contracting State a tract of land, which might be composed of or include islands, of no more than 617.76 acres (250 hectares) and with an established population of no more than 100 inhabitants, the Contracting State from which the tract of land has been separated shall have the right to restore the river to its prior position and shall notify the other Contracting State, through the Commission, at the earliest possible date whether or not it proposes to restore the river to its prior position. Such restoration must be made at its own expense within a period of three years counted from the date on which the Commission acknowledges the separation; however, if such restoration should have been initiated but not completed within the period of three years, the Commission, with approval of both Governments, may extend it for one year. The boundary shall remain in its prior location during the periods herein provided for restoration of the river, notwithstanding the provisions of Article II(A) of this Treaty.

(2) If at the conclusion of the periods herein provided the river has not been restored to its prior position, the international boundary shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article II(A) of this Treaty, and sovereignty over the separated tract of land shall, as of that date, pass to the Contracting State on whose side of the river the separated tract is then located. Should the Contracting State from whose territory the tract was separated notify the other Contracting State of its intention not to restore the river to its prior position, the international boundary shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article II(A) of this Treaty, and sovereignty over the separated tract shall change as of the date on which notification is given through the Commission.

(3) When a tract of land passes from the sovereignty of one Contracting State to the other in accordance with paragraph B(2) of this Article, its area shall be ascertained and recorded by the Commission as a credit in favor of the Contracting State from which it was separated, for later compensation by an equal area in a natural separation of a tract of the other Contracting State which is not restored or in a future rectification recommended by the Commission and approved by the two Governments in the same river. The costs of such rectifications shall be divided equally between the Contracting States and, upon completion, the middle of the new channels shall become the international boundary and the Commission shall cancel the corresponding credit.

C. When the Rio Grande or the Colorado River, by movements other than those provided in paragraph A of this Article, separates from one Contracting State a tract of land, which might be composed of or include islands, having an area of more than 617.76 acres (250 hectares) or an established population of more than 100 inhabitants, the international boundary shall remain in its prior position and sovereignty over the separated tract of land shall not change, notwithstanding the provisions of Article II(A) of this Treaty. In such cases the Commission shall restore the river to its prior channel as soon as practical, equally dividing the costs between the Contracting States. As an alternative procedure the Commission, with the approval of the two Governments, may rectify the channel of the river in the same section in which the separation occurred, so as to transfer an equal area to the Contracting State from which the

tract of land was separated. The costs of these rectifications shall be divided equally between the two Governments and, upon their completion, the middle of the new channels shall be the international boundary, as defined in Article II(A) of this Treaty.

D. The Commissioners shall exchange all information coming to their attention about possible or actual separation of lands as referred to in paragraphs B and C of this Article. The Commission shall promptly make the necessary surveys and investigations in all cases of separation and determine, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs B and C of this Article, which type of separation has taken place.

E. Pending any changes in sovereignty brought about by the application of paragraphs B or C of this Article, each Contracting State shall extend to the nationals of the other such facilities for transit through its territory as may be necessary to permit the use and enjoyment of separated tracts as before the separation, including such exemption from customs duties and immigration procedures as may be necessary.

F. When in the limitrophe reaches of the Rio Grande and Colorado River, a part of the channel temporarily loses its character as th boundary by reason of the changes contemplated in paragraphs B and C of this Article, the international character of the use and consumption of those waters, in the order established under Article 3 of the Treaty of February 3, 1944, shall not be modified.

Article IV

In order to reduce to a minimum the shifting of the channels of the Rio Grande and the Colorado River in their limitrophe sections, and the problems that would be caused by the separation of tracts of land, the Contracting States agree that:

A. Each Contracting State, in the limitrophe sections of the Rio Grande and the Colorado River, may protect its bank against erosion and, where either of the rivers has more than one channel, may construct works in the channel or channels that are completely within its territory in order to preserve the character of the limitrophe channel provided, however, that in the judgment of the Commission the works that are to be executed under this paragraph do not adversely affect the other Contracting State through the deflection or obstruction of the normal flow of the river or of its flood flows.

B. (1) Both in the main channel of the river and on adjacent lands to a distance on either side of the international boundary recommended by the Commission and approved by the two Governments, each Contracting State shall prohibit the construction of works in its territory which, in the judgment of the Commission, may cause deflection or obstruction of the normal flow of the river or of its flood flows.

(2) If the Commission should determine that any of the works constructed by one of the two Contracting States in the channel of the river or within its territory causes such adverse effects on the territory of the other Contracting State, the Government of the Contracting State that constructed the works shall remove them or modify them and, by agreement of the Commission, shall repair or

compensate for the damages sustained by the other Contracting State.

C. (1) The Commission shall recommend to the two Governments the execution of works it may consider advisable and practical for improvement and stabilization of the channels of the Rio Grande and of the Colorado River in its limitrophe sections, including among others the following measures: clearing, channel excavations, bank protection and rectifications. The Commission shall include in its recommendations an estimate of the costs of construction, operation and maintenance of the works, and a proposal for the division of the work and costs between the Contracting States.

(2) As soon as may be practical, after the two Governments approve the Commission's recommendations, each of the Contracting States shall execute, at its expense, its share of the construction, operation and maintenance referred to in paragraph C(1) of this Article.

Article V

The Contracting States agree to establish and recognize their maritime boundaries in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Pacific Ocean in accordance with the following provisions:

A. The international maritime boundary in the Gulf of Mexico shall begin at the center of the mouth of the Rio Grande, wherever it may be located; from there it shall run in a straight line to a fixed point, at 25° 57′ 22.18″ North latitude, and 97° 8′ 19.76″ West longitude, situated approximately 2,000 feet seaward from the coast; from this fixed point the maritime boundary shall continue seaward in a straight line the delineation of which represents a practical simplification of the line drawn in accordance with the principle of equidistance established in Articles 12 and 24 of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. This line shall extend into the Gulf of Mexico to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baseline used for its delineation. The international maritime boundary in the Gulf of Mexico shall be recognized in accordance with the map entitled International Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Mexico, which the Commission shall prepare in conformity with the foregoing description and which, once approved by the Governments, shall be annexed to and form a part of this Treaty.

B. The international maritime boundary in the Pacific Ocean shall begin at the westernmost point of the mainland boundary; from there it shall run seaward on a line the delineation of which represents a practical simplification, through a series of straight lines, of the line drawn in accordance with the principle of equidistance established in Articles 12 and 24 of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. This line shall extend seaward to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baselines used for its delineation along the coast of the mainland and the islands of the Contracting States. The international maritime boundary in the Pacific Ocean shall be recognized in accordance with the map entitled International Maritime Boundary in the Pacific Ocean, which the Commission shall prepare in conformity with the foregoing description and which, once approved by the Governments, shall be annexed to and form a part of this Treaty.

C. These maritime boundaries, as they are shown in maps of the Commission entitled International Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of

Mexico and International Maritime Boundary in the Pacific Ocean, shall be recognized as of the date on which this Treaty enters into force. They shall permanently represent the maritime boundaries between the two Contracting States; on the south side of these boundaries the United States shall not, and on the north side of them Mexico shall not, for any purpose claim or exercise sovereignty, soverign rights or jurisdiction over the waters, air space, or seabed and subsoil. Once recognized, these new boundaries shall supersede the provisional maritime boundaries referred to in the Commission's Minute No. 229.

D. The establishment of these new maritime boundaries shall not affect or prejudice in any manner the positions of either of the Contracting States with respect to the extent of internal waters, of the territorial sea, or of sovereign rights or jurisdiction for any other purpose.

E. The Commission shall recommend the means of physically marking the maritime boundaries and of the division of work for construction and maintenance of the markers. When such recommendations have been approved by the two Governments the Commission shall construct and maintain the markers, the cost of which shall be equally divided between the Contracting States.

Article VI

A. The lands and improvements which, upon relocation of the international boundary under the provisions of Articles I, III and IV of this Treaty, are transferred from one Contracting State to the other, shall pass to the respective Contracting State in absolute ownership, free of any private titles or encumbrances of any kind; compensation to the owners of the lands to be transferred shall be the responsibility of the delivering Contracting State. No payments shall be made between the two Governments for value of the lands and improvements transferred from one Contracting State to the other as a result of the change of location of the international boundary.

B. The relocation of the international boundary and the transfer of portions of territory or any other provision of this Treaty shall not affect in any way:

(1) The legal status with respect to citizenship laws, of those persons who are present or former residents of the portions of territory transferred;

(2) The jurisdiction over legal proceedings, of either a civil or criminal character, which are pending on the date on which the relocation is effected or which were decided prior to that date;

(3) The jurisdiction over acts or omissions occurring within or with respect to the said portions of territory prior to their transfer;

(4) The law or laws applicable to the acts or omissions referred to in paragraph B (3) of this Article.

C. (1) All materials, implements, equipment and repair parts intended for the construction, operation and maintenance of the works required to carry out the provisions of this Treaty shall be exempt from taxes relating to imports and exports. For this purpose, each Section of the Commission shall furnish verification certificates covering all materials, implements, equipment and repair parts intended for such works.

(2) The personnel employed either directly or indirectly on the construction, operation or maintenance of the works required to carry out the provisions of this Treaty shall be permitted to pass freely from one country to the other for the purpose of going to and from the place or location of the works, without any immigration restrictions, passports, or labor requirements. For this purpose, each Section of the Commission shall furnish adequate means of identification to the personnel employed by it on the aforesaid works.

Article VII

The boundary on international bridges which cross the Rio Grande or the Colorado River shall be shown by an appropriate monument exactly over the international boundary determined by this Treaty at the time of demarcation. When in the judgment of the Commission the variations of the international boundary should warrant that the monument on any bridge should be relocated, it shall so recommend to the two Governments and with their approval may proceed to the reinstallation. This monument shall denote the boundary for all the purposes of such bridge. Any rights other than those relating to the bridge itself shall be determined, in case later changes occur, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

Article VIII

The following agreements shall be terminated as of the entry into force of this Treaty, without prejudice to any right, title or interest which has accrued thereunder except as otherwise provided in this Treaty with respect to such right, title or interest:

A. the Convention Touching the International Boundary Line, signed on November 12, 1884;

B. the Convention for the Elimination of Bancos in the Rio Grande, signed on March 20, 1905; and

C. to the extent that they are inconsistent with this Treaty:

(1) Article V of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed on February 2, 1848;

(2) Article I of the Gadsden (Mesilla) Treaty, signed on December 30, 1853;

(3) Article IV of the Convention establishing the International Boundary Commission, signed March 1, 1889; and

(4) Article VI of the Convention on Rectification of the Rio Grande, signed February 1, 1933; and

D. any other agreement, or any part thereof, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States which is inconsistent with this Treaty, to the extent of that inconsistency.

Article IX

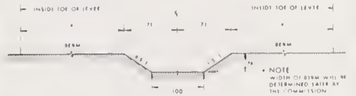
The present Treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional processes of each Contracting State and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Washington, D.C. as soon as possible. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications.

Done at the City of Mexico, the twenty-third day of November, nineteen seventy, in the English and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF COSTS FOR RELOCATION OF RIO GRANDE CHANNEL IN THE PRESIDIO - OJINAGA TRACTS

ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITIES	ESTIMATED COST IN U.S. CURRENCY
Clearing and grubbing	Ac.	290	$ 14,000
Diversion & care of water	Lump Sum		60,000
Compacted earth plugs in old river channel	C.Y.	73,000	73,000
Channel excavation	C.Y.	1,030,900	619,000
Riprap protection	C.Y.	19,925	159,000
Grouted under riprap	C.Y.	6,665	70,000
Canada Lagunilla drop structure	Lump Sum		51,000
Subtotal			$ 996,000
Engineering & Contingencies 20.5%			264,000
Estimated Total Cost			$1,260,000

UPSTREAM FROM THE RIO CONCHOS



DOWNSTREAM FROM THE RIO CONCHOS

TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS OF THE RIO GRANDE

ATTACHED ARE:

1. A TABLE OF THE COORDINATES OF THE TRAVERSE POINTS USED IN DETERMINATION OF THE AREAS; AND,
2. A DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTER LINE OF THE NEW CHANNEL OF THE RIO GRANDE

COORDINATES SHOWN ARE ON LAMBERT PROJECTION, SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE OF TEXAS.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1:20,000

0 1000 2000 4000 6000

SCALE IN FEET

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE
IN THE
PRESIDIO - OJINAGA TRACTS

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMISSIONER OF MEXICO

NOVEMBER 19 1970

For the United States of America:
ROBERT H. MCBRIDE.
For the United Mexican States:
ANTONIO CARRILLO FLORES.

**

RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE IN THE PRESIDIO-OJINAGA TRACTS
TABLE OF COORDINATES OF TRAVERSE POINTS

THIS TABLE FORMS A PART OF THE MAP "RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE IN THE PRESIDIO-OJINAGA TRACTS" DATED NOVEMBER 19,1970.

PAGE 1 OF 2

STATION	COORDINATES IN FEET* NORTH	EAST	COORDINATES IN METERS* NORTH	EAST
1	685722.00	267120.00	209008.07	81418.18
2	685153.99	267348.68	208834.94	81487.88
3	683930.16	268289.82	208461.91	81774.74
4	671966.39	284276.90	204815.36	86647.60
88	670906.82	284983.87	204492.40	86863.08
89	669344.98	285380.00	204016.35	86983.82
90	669725.00	285000.00	204132.18	86868.00
91	669829.03	284842.22	204163.89	86819.91
92	670000.00	284898.00	204216.00	86836.91
93	670367.41	285120.68	204327.99	86904.78
94	670520.00	285375.00	204374.50	86982.30
95	670780.00	285395.00	204453.74	86988.40
96	670989.54	285221.91	204517.61	86935.64
97	671160.00	285000.00	204569.57	86868.00
5	671237.80	284866.63	204593.28	86827.35
6	671290.00	284760.00	204609.19	86794.85
7	671420.00	284280.00	204648.82	86648.54
8	671385.00	283735.00	204638.15	86482.43
9	671144.75	283272.78	204564.92	86341.54
10	671200.00	281972.00	204581.76	85945.07
11	670798.76	280584.83	204459.46	85522.26
12	671670.00	280330.00	204725.02	85444.58
13	671655.00	279425.00	204720.44	85168.74
14	671735.00	278895.00	204744.83	85007.20
15	672885.00	278785.00	205095.35	84973.67
16	673415.87	278334.50	205257.16	84836.36
17	674560.00	275960.00	205605.59	84112.61
18	674955.00	275505.00	205726.28	83973.92
19	674750.00	274925.00	205663.80	83797.14
20	675395.00	274345.00	205860.40	83620.36
21	675710.00	273820.00	205956.41	83460.34
22	675210.00	273265.00	205804.01	83291.17
23	675560.00	272430.00	205910.69	83036.66
24	676015.00	272585.00	206049.37	83083.91
25	676115.00	272800.00	206079.85	83149.44
26	675985.00	273255.00	206040.23	83288.12
27	676095.00	273530.00	206073.76	83371.94
28	676605.00	273675.00	206229.20	83416.14
29	676515.00	273015.00	206201.77	83214.97
30	677135.00	272500.00	206390.75	83058.00
31	677795.00	271805.00	206591.92	82846.16
32	678100.00	271890.00	206684.85	82872.07
33	678605.00	271815.00	206838.80	82849.21
34	678660.00	271580.00	206855.57	82777.58
35	678480.00	271345.00	206800.70	82705.96
36	678460.00	271095.00	206794.61	82629.76
37	678195.00	270915.00	206713.84	82574.89
38	678155.00	270725.00	206701.64	82516.98
39	678578.00	270455.00	206830.57	82434.68
40	678540.00	270225.00	206818.99	82364.58

* TEXAS STATE LAMBERT PROJECTION-SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE .

76-432 O - 76 - 7

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RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE IN THE PRESIDIO-OJINAGA TRACTS
TABLE OF COORDINATES OF TRAVERSE POINTS

THIS TABLE FORMS A PART OF THE MAP "RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE IN THE PRESIDIO-OJINAGA TRACTS" DATED NOVEMBER 19,1970.

PAGE 2 OF 2

	COORDINATES IN FEET*		COORDINATES IN METERS*	
STATION	NORTH	EAST	NORTH	EAST
41	678370.00	270120.00	206767.18	82332.58
42	678085.00	270310.00	206680.31	82390.49
43	677955.00	270260.00	206640.68	82375.25
44	677790.00	270000.00	206590.39	82296.00
45	677810.00	269705.00	206596.49	82206.08
46	678060.00	269455.00	206672.69	82129.88
47	678075.00	269310.00	206677.26	82085.69
48	677855.00	269100.00	206610.20	82021.68
49	677480.00	269045.00	206495.90	82004.92
50	676995.00	269175.00	206317.60	82044.54
51	676590.00	269435.00	206224.63	82123.79
52	676385.00	269820.00	206162.15	82241.14
53	676500.00	270360.00	206197.20	82405.73
54	676195.00	270500.00	206104.24	82448.40
55	676005.00	270435.00	206046.32	82428.59
56	675840.00	270155.00	205996.03	82343.24
57	675895.00	269305.00	206012.80	82084.16
58	675050.00	268390.00	206060.04	81805.27
59	676735.00	267710.00	206268.83	81598.01
60	677350.00	267585.00	206456.28	81559.91
61	677695.00	267730.00	206561.44	81604.10
62	678065.00	267550.00	206674.21	81549.24
63	678285.00	267090.00	206741.27	81409.03
64	678440.00	266930.00	206788.51	81360.26
65	678345.00	266725.00	206759.56	81297.78
66	678400.00	266630.00	206776.32	81268.82
67	678645.00	266630.00	206851.00	81268.82
68	679260.00	267260.00	207038.45	81460.85
69	679615.00	267930.00	207146.65	81665.06
70	679870.00	268265.00	207224.38	81767.17
71	680255.00	268225.00	207341.72	81754.98
72	680685.00	267725.00	207472.79	81602.58
73	681040.00	267050.00	207580.99	81396.84
74	681425.00	266185.00	207698.34	81133.19
75	681810.00	265875.00	207815.69	81038.70
76	682515.00	265785.00	208030.57	81011.27
77	683140.00	265920.00	208221.07	81052.42
78	683415.00	266105.00	208304.89	81108.80
79	683765.00	266020.00	208411.57	81082.90
80	683995.00	266070.00	208481.63	81098.14
81	684150.00	266335.00	208528.92	81178.91
82	684125.00	266605.00	208521.30	81261.20
83	684310.00	266990.00	208577.69	81378.55
84	684620.00	267165.00	208672.18	81431.89
85	684865.00	267215.00	208746.85	81447.13
86	685220.00	267200.00	208855.06	81442.56
87	685535.00	267105.00	208951.07	81413.60

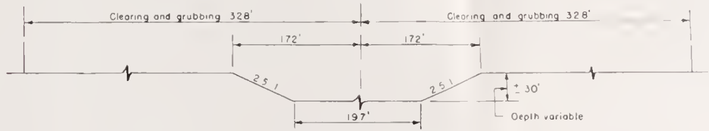
AREA= 1606.19 ACRES 650.00 HECTARES

* TEXAS STATE LAMBERT PROJECTION-SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF COSTS FOR RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE UPSTREAM FROM HIDALGO-REYNOSA

ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	ESTIMATED COST IN U.S. CY.
Clearing and grubbing	Ac	136	$ 14 000
Diversion and care of river		Lump sum	20 000
Channel excavation	C.Y.	2 275 500	1 392 000
Drains for the old river	L.S.	2	20 000
Compacted earth plugs in old river channel	C.Y.	156 900	78 000
Subtotal			$ 1 524 000
Engineering & Contingencies 26.5%			404 000
Estimated Total Cost			$ 1 928 000

LOCATION MAP



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION
RIO GRANDE RELOCATION
UPSTREAM FROM HIDALGO-REYNOSA

SCALE 1 20000

0 1000 2000 4000 6000

SCALE IN FEET

NOTES Attached are 1) A table of the coordinates of the Traverse Points used in determination of the area, and, 2) a description of the center line of the new channel of the Rio Grande

Coordinates with origin at R.P. "E", Roma, Texas

○ Symbol Wells

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE UPSTREAM FROM HIDALGO - REYNOSA

THE COMMISSIONER FOR UNITED STATES

THE COMMISSIONER FOR MEXICO

NOVEMBER 19, 1970

21001

Description of Relocation Channel of the Rio Grande in the Presidio-Ojinaga Tracts

THIS DESCRIPTION FORMS A PART OF THE MAP ENTITLED "RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE IN THE PRESIDIO-OJINAGA TRACTS," DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1970

The center of the new channel of the Rio Grande begins at Point 1, with coordinates North 685,722.00 feet and East 267,120.00 feet; thence 612.30 feet along a tangent bearing South 21°55′48″ East to Point 2, the beginning of a curve, with coordinates North 685,153.99 feet and East 267,348.68 feet; thence with a circular curve to the left with length of 1,563.19 feet and radius of 2,865.03 feet to Point 3, the end of curve, with coordinates North 683,930.16 feet and East 268,289.82 feet; thence 19,967.95 feet along a tangent bearing South 53°11′28″ East to Point 4, the beginning of a curve, with coordinates North 671,966.39 feet and East 284,276.90 feet; thence with a circular curve to the right with length of 1,298.64 feet and radius of 1,909.86 feet to Point 88, the end of curve with coordinates North 670,906.82 feet and East 284,983.87 feet; thence 1,611.29 feet along a tangent bearing South 14°13′55″ East to the end of relocation at Point 89 with coordinates North 669,344.98 feet and East 285,380.00 feet. The total length of the relocation of the Rio Grande is 25,053.38 feet.

Coordinates are on Texas State Lambert Projection, South Central Zone.

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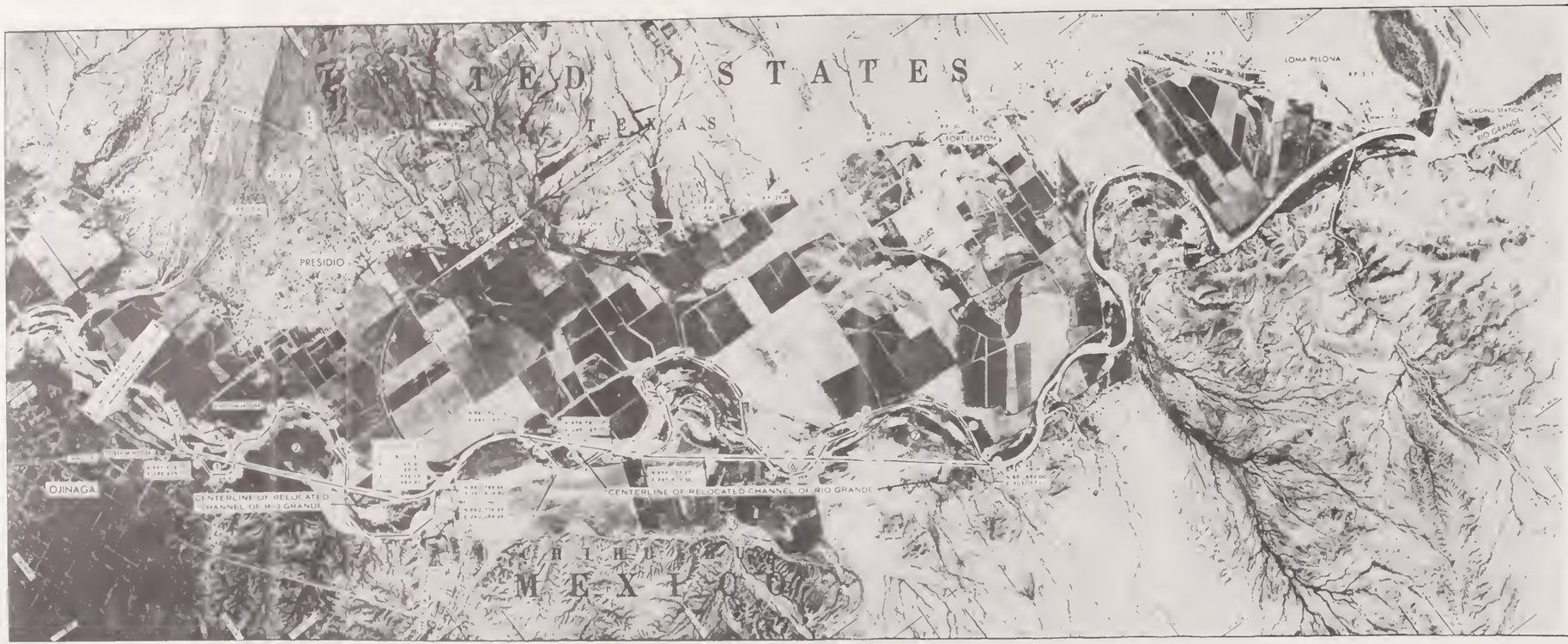
RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE UPSTREAM FROM HIDALGO-REYNOSA
TABLE OF COORDINATES OF TRAVERSE POINTS

THIS TABLE FORMS A PART OF THE MAP "RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE UPSTREAM FROM HIDALGO-REYNOSA" DATED NOVEMBER 19,1970.

	COORDINATES IN FEET*		COORDINATES IN METERS*	
STATION	SOUTH	EAST	SOUTH	EAST
1	104809.98	234477.37	31946.08	71468.70
2	103806.50	233463.13	31640.22	71159.56
3	102484.42	233268.94	31237.25	71100.37
4	101437.77	233403.03	30918.23	71141.24
5	100994.62	233865.43	30783.16	71282.18
6	100971.30	234672.51	30776.05	71528.18
7	102535.54	236307.09	31252.83	72026.40
8	103224.31	236789.71	31462.77	72173.50
9	103352.07	237209.72	31501.71	72301.52
10	103896.59	237413.36	31667.68	72363.59
11	103919.16	238263.10	31674.56	72622.59
12	103289.05	238679.47	31482.50	72749.50
13	102093.83	238898.47	31118.20	72816.25
14	101228.55	238947.58	30854.46	72831.22
15	100765.78	239311.56	30713.41	72942.16
16	100453.88	239806.83	30618.34	73093.12
17	100483.11	240463.00	30627.25	73293.12
18	101014.31	241132.52	30789.16	73497.19
19	101998.46	241339.64	31089.13	73560.32
20	102903.97	241353.16	31365.13	73564.44
21	104901.94	241531.24	31974.11	73618.72
22	105534.91	242063.03	32167.04	73780.81
23	104070.28	237869.43	31720.62	72502.60
24	105695.54	234563.66	32216.00	71495.00

AREA= 481.68 ACRES 194.93 HECTARES

* COORDINATES WITH ORGIN AT R.P. E, ROMA,TEXAS



PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF COSTS FOR RELOCATION OF RIO GRANDE CHANNEL BELOW PRESIDIO-OJINAGA

ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	ESTIMATED COST IN U.S. CURRENCY
Clearing and grubbing	Ac.	454	$ 26,000
Diversion & care of water	Lump Sum		40,000
Compacted earth plugs in old river channel	C.Y.	97,000	97,000
Channel excavation	C.Y.	1,447,000	867,000
Riprap protection	C.Y.	5,365	93,000
Gravel under riprap	C.Y.	1,663	5,000
Subtotal			$1,156,000
Engineering & Contingencies (30.3%)			306,000
Estimated Total Cost			$1,462,000

DOWNSTREAM FROM THE RIO CONCHOS

TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS OF THE RIO GRANDE

AREAS OF THE TRACTS AFFECTED BY THE RELOCATION OF THE CHANNEL

Tract	In the United States	In Mexico
1		2.33 Ha 5.75 Ac.
2	37.36 Ha 92.32 Ac.	
3		27.41 Ha 67.71 Ac.
4		1.84 Ha 4.57 Ac.
5	52.73 Ha 130.18 Ac.	
6		3.71 Ha 9.16 Ac.
7	69.04 Ha 166.73 Ac.	
	158.13 Ha 341.33 Ac.	34.15 Ha 84.33 Ac.

Total Area in the United States 158.13 Ha 341.33 Ac. 101.98 Ha 251.80 Ac.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1:20 000

0 1000 2000 3000 4000

SCALE IN FEET

ATTACHED ARE:

1. A TABLE OF THE COORDINATES (X-Y) OF THE TRAVERSE POINTS USED IN DETERMINING X-Y OF THE AREAS; AND,
2. A DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTER LINE OF THE NEW CHANNEL OF THE RIO GRANDE

COORDINATES (X-Y) ARE A LAMBERT PROJECTION, SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE OF TEXAS.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE

DOWNSTREAM FROM PRESIDIO - OJINAGA

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMISSIONER OF MEXICO

NOVEMBER 19 1970

FINAL 21003

Description of Relocation Channel of the Rio Grande Upstream From Hidalgo-Reynosa

THIS DESCRIPTION FORMS A PART OF THE MAP ENTITLED "RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE UPSTREAM FROM HIDALGO-REYNOSA," DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1970

The center of the new channel of the Rio Grande begins at Point 24, the beginning of a curve, with coordinates South 105,695.54 feet and East 234,563.66 feet; thence northeasterly with a circular curve to the right with length of 4,100.07 feet and radius of 2,585.30 feet to Point 23, the end of curve with coordinates South 104,070.28 feet and East 237,869.43 feet; thence 4,442.00 feet along a tangent bearing South 70°44′52″ East, to Point 22, the end of relocation with coordinates South 105,534.91 feet and East 242,063.03 feet. The total length of the relocation of the Rio Grande is 8,542.07 feet.

Coordinates with origin at Reference Point "E," Roma, Texas.

**

RELOCATION OF RIO GRANDE DOWNSTREAM FROM PRESIDIO-OJINAGA
TABLE OF COORDINATES OF TRAVERSE POINTS

THIS TABLE FORMS A PART OF THE MAP "RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE DOWNSTREAM FROM PRESIDIO-OJINAGA" DATED NOVEMBER 19,1970.

TRACT NO. 1

STATION	COORDINATES IN FEET* NORTH	EAST	COORDINATES IN METERS* NORTH	EAST
1	665605.00	285825.00	202876.40	87119.46
2	664761.06	286564.60	202619.17	87344.89
3	664590.00	286410.00	202567.03	87297.77
4	664615.00	286215.00	202574.65	87238.33
5	664895.00	285850.00	202660.00	87127.08
6	665435.00	285855.00	202824.59	87128.60

AREA= 7.75 ACRES 3.13 HECTARES

TRACT NO. 2

STATION	COORDINATES IN FEET* NORTH	EAST	COORDINATES IN METERS* NORTH	EAST
2	664761.06	286564.60	202619.17	87344.89
7	664850.00	286645.00	202646.28	87369.40
8	665000.00	286720.00	202692.00	87392.26
9	665085.00	287085.00	202717.91	87503.51
10	664845.00	287525.00	202644.76	87637.62
11	664925.00	288005.00	202669.14	87783.92
12	665100.00	288350.00	202722.48	87889.08
13	665070.00	288620.00	202713.34	87971.38
14	664900.00	288880.00	202661.52	88050.62
15	664580.00	289115.00	202563.98	88122.25
16	664295.00	289235.00	202477.12	88158.83
17	663965.00	289270.00	202376.53	88169.50
18	663435.00	289105.00	202214.99	88119.20
19	662920.00	289085.00	202058.02	88113.11
20	662423.33	288613.33	201906.63	87969.34

AREA= 92.32 ACRES 37.36 HECTARES

TRACT NO. 3

STATION	COORDINATES IN FEET* NORTH	EAST	COORDINATES IN METERS* NORTH	EAST
20	662423.33	288613.33	201906.63	87969.34
21	661189.21	289694.39	201530.47	88299.00
22	660799.56	290604.80	201411.71	88576.34
23	660264.94	290109.83	201248.75	88425.48
24	660270.00	289300.00	201250.30	88178.64
25	660910.00	289450.00	201445.37	87919.56
26	661140.00	288350.00	201515.47	87889.08
27	661835.00	288320.00	201727.31	87879.94
28	662255.00	288445.00	201855.32	87918.04

AREA= 52.90 ACRES 21.41 HECTARES

* TEXAS STATE LAMBERT PROJECTION-SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE

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RELOCATION OF RIO GRANDE DOWNSTREAM FROM PRESIDIO-OJINAGA
TABLE OF COORDINATES OF TRAVERSE POINTS

THIS TABLE FORMS A PART OF THE MAP "RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE DOWNSTREAM FROM PRESIDIO-OJINAGA" DATED NOVEMBER 19,1970.

TRACT NO. 4

	COORDINATES IN FEET*		COORDINATES IN METERS*	
STATION	NORTH	EAST	NORTH	EAST
1	660520.00	293290.00	201326.50	89394.79
2	658580.00	295095.00	200735.18	89944.96
3	658700.00	294890.00	200771.76	89882.47
4	658770.00	294230.00	200793.10	89681.30
5	658865.00	293910.00	200822.05	89583.77
6	659155.00	293675.00	200910.44	89512.14
7	659810.00	293640.00	201110.09	89501.47
8	660000.00	293590.00	201168.00	89486.23
9	660290.00	293475.00	201256.39	89451.18

AREA= 19.37 ACRES 7.84 HECTARES

TRACT NO. 5

	COORDINATES IN FEET*		COORDINATES IN METERS*	
STATION	NORTH	EAST	NORTH	EAST
1	658023.27	295604.35	200565.49	90100.21
2	657910.00	295800.00	200530.97	90159.84
3	657850.00	296080.00	200512.68	90245.18
4	657855.00	296395.00	200514.20	90341.20
5	658075.00	296735.00	200581.26	90444.83
6	658740.00	297025.00	200783.95	90533.22
7	659040.00	297035.00	200875.39	90536.27
8	659330.00	296800.00	200963.78	90464.64
9	659640.00	296925.00	201058.27	90502.74
10	659780.00	297115.00	201100.94	90560.65
11	659740.00	297340.00	201088.75	90629.23
12	659545.00	297990.00	201029.32	90827.35
13	659390.00	298230.00	200982.07	90900.50
14	658860.00	298530.00	200820.53	90991.94
15	658080.00	298795.00	200582.78	91072.72
16	657495.00	298730.00	200404.48	91052.90
17	656635.00	298220.00	200142.35	90897.46
18	656045.00	298295.00	199962.52	90920.32
19	655839.23	298291.44	199899.80	90919.23

AREA= 132.78 ACRES 53.73 HECTARES

* TEXAS STATE LAMBERT PROJECTION-SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE

**

RELOCATION OF RIO GRANDE DOWNSTREAM FROM PRESIDIO-OJINAGA
TABLE OF COORDINATES OF TRAVERSE POINTS

THIS TABLE FORMS A PART OF THE MAP "RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE DOWNSTREAM FROM PRESIDIO-OJINAGA" DATED NOVEMBER 19,1970.

TRACT NO. 6

STATION	COORDINATES IN FEET* NORTH	EAST	COORDINATES IN METERS* NORTH	EAST
19	655839.23	298291.44	199899.80	90919.23
20	654984.90	299342.59	199639.39	91239.62
21	654910.00	299165.00	199616.57	91185.49
22	654905.00	298905.00	199615.04	91106.24
23	655100.00	298515.00	199674.48	90987.37
24	655460.00	298285.00	199784.21	90917.27

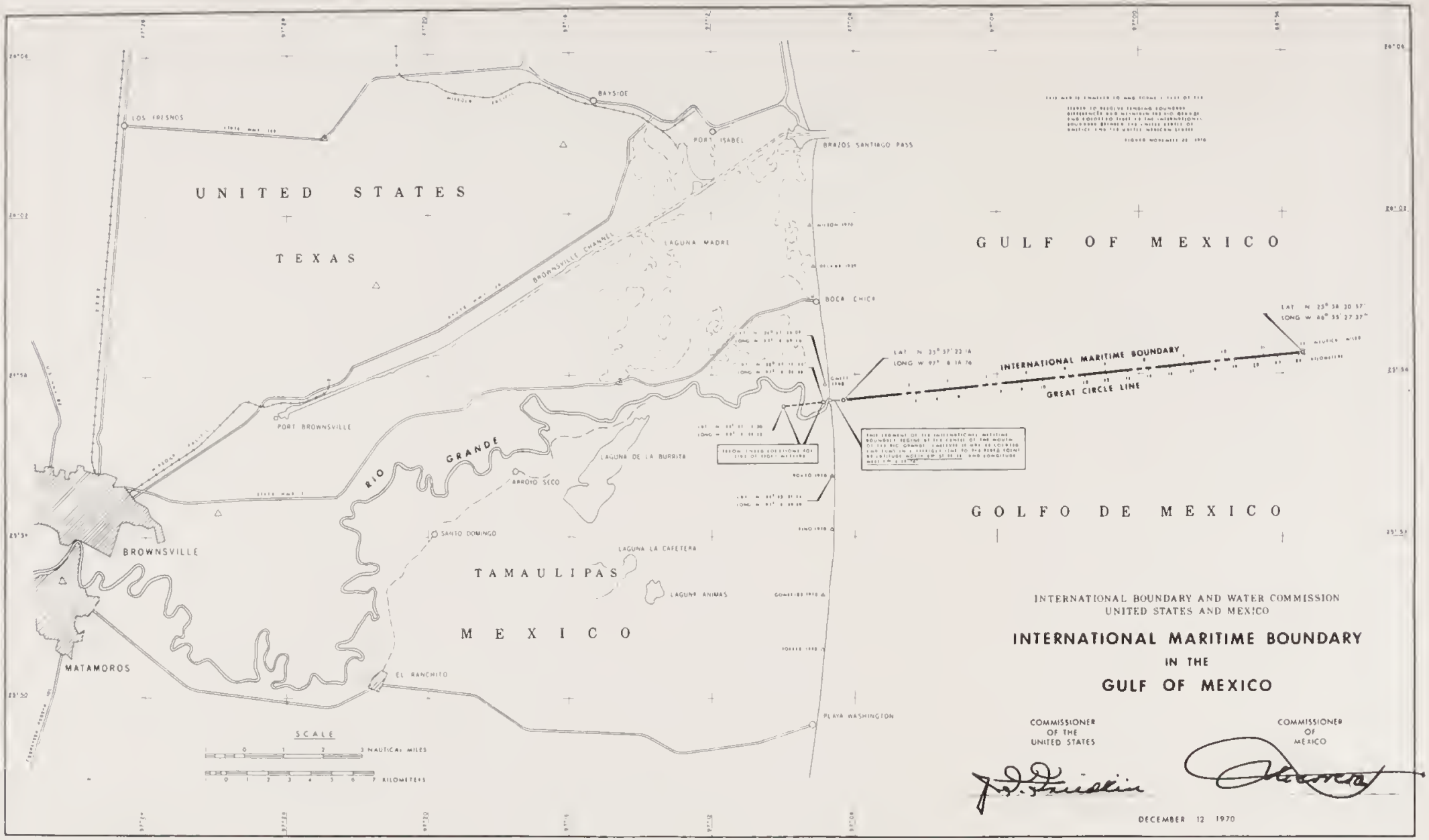
AREA= 9.31 ACRES 3.77 HECTARES

TRACT NO. 7

STATION	COORDINATES IN FEET* NORTH	EAST	COORDINATES IN METERS* NORTH	EAST
20	654984.90	299342.59	199639.39	91239.62
25	655180.00	299805.00	199698.86	91380.56
26	654935.00	300705.00	199624.19	91654.88
27	655035.00	301010.00	199654.67	91747.85
28	655036.94	301221.92	199655.26	91812.44
29	654571.94	302496.92	199513.53	92201.06
30	654255.00	302825.00	199416.92	92301.06
31	653860.00	303040.00	199296.53	92366.59
32	653585.00	303110.00	199212.71	92387.93
33	653120.00	303110.00	199070.98	92387.93
34	652275.00	302920.00	198813.42	92330.02
35	651982.00	303037.11	198724.11	92365.71

AREA= 116.23 ACRES 47.04 HECTARES

* TEXAS STATE LAMBERT PROJECTION-SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE



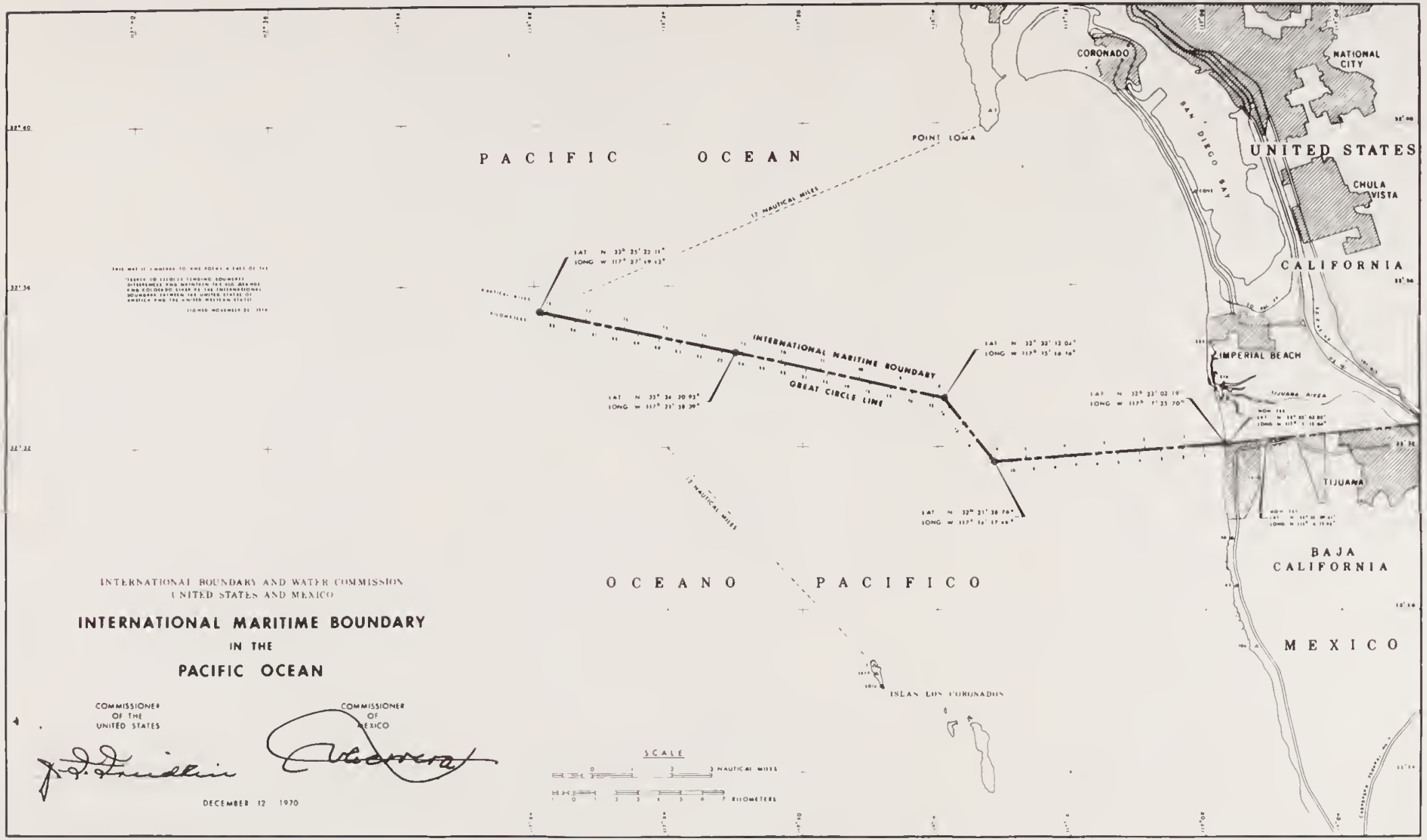
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME BOUNDARY
IN THE
GULF OF MEXICO

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMISSIONER OF MEXICO

DECEMBER 12 1970



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME BOUNDARY
IN THE
PACIFIC OCEAN

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMISSIONER OF MEXICO

DECEMBER 12 1970

Description of Relocation Channel of the Rio Grande Downstream From Presidio-Ojinaga

THESE DESCRIPTIONS FORM A PART OF THE MAP ENTITLED 'RELOCATION OF THE RIO GRANDE DOWNSTREAM FROM PRESIDIO–OJINAGA," DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1970

Tracts 1, 2, and 3

The center of the new channel of the Rio Grande begins at Point 1, with coordinates North 665,605.00 feet and East 285,825.00 feet; thence 5,871.56 feet along a tangent bearing South 41°13′50″ East to Point 21, the beginning of a curve, with coordinates North 661,189.-21 feet and East 289,694.89 feet; thence with a circular curve to the left with length of 1,023.51 feet and radius of 1,145.92 feet to Point 22, the end of curve and relocation, with coordinates North 660,799.56 feet and East 290,604.80 feet. The total length of the relocation of the Rio Grande is 6,895.07 feet.

Tract 4

The center of the new channel of the Rio Grande begins at Point 1, with coordinates North 660,520.00 feet and East 293,290.00 feet; thence 2,649.84 feet along a tangent bearing South 42°56′08″ East to Point 2, the end of relocation with coordinates North 658,580.00 feet and East 295,095.00 feet.

Tracts 5, 6, and 7

The center of the new channel of the Rio Grande begins at Point 1, with coordinates North 658,023.27 feet and East 295,604.35 feet; thence 9,578.25 feet along a tangent bearing South 50°53′46″ East to Point 35, the end of relocation with coordinates North 651,982.00 feet and East 303,037.11 feet.

The total length of the three reaches of the relocations of the Rio Grande is 19,123.16 feet.

Coordinates are on Texas State Lambert Projection, South Central Zone.

4. Treaty Between the United States of America and Mexico Respecting Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States relating to the utilization of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers, and of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from Fort Quitman, Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico, was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries in Washington on February 3, 1944, and a protocol supplementary to the said treaty was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries in Washington on November 14, 1944, the originals of which treaty and protocol, in the English and Spanish languages, are word for word as follows:*

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States: animated by the sincere spirit of cordiality and friendly cooperation which happily governs the relations between them; taking into account the fact that Articles VI and VII of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, and Article IV of the boundary treaty between the two countries signed at the City of Mexico December 30, 1853 regulate the use of the waters of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) and the Colorado River for purposes of navigation only; considering that the utilization of these waters for other purposes is desirable in the interest of both countries, and desiring, moreover, to fix and delimit the rights of the two countries with respect to the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers, and of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from Fort Quitman, Texas, United States of America, to the Gulf of Mexico, in order to obtain the most complete and satisfactory utilization thereof, have resolved to conclude a treaty and for this purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States of America, George S. Messersmith, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in Mexico, and Lawrence M. Lawson, United States Commissioner, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico; and

The President of the United Mexican States:

Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States in Washington, and Rafael Fernandez MacGregor, Mexican Commissioner, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico; who, having communi-

*Spanish text eliminated in this printed version.

cated to each other their respective Full Powers and having found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

I. Preliminary Provisions

ARTICLE 1

For the purposes of this Treaty it shall be understood that:

(a) "The United States" means the United States of America.

(b) "Mexico" means the United Mexican States.

(c) "The Commission" means the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as described in Article 2 of this Treaty.

(d) "To divert" means the deliberate act of taking water from any channel in order to convey it elsewhere for storage, or to utilize it for domestic, agricultural, stockraising or industrial purposes whether this be done by means of dams across the channel, partition weirs, lateral intakes, pumps or any other methods.

(e) "Point of diversion" means the place where the act of diverting the water is effected.

(f) "Conservation capacity of storage reservoirs" means that part of their total capacity devoted to holding and conserving the water for disposal thereof as and when required, that is, capacity additional to that provided for silt retention and flood control.

(g) "Flood discharges and spills" means the voluntary or involuntary discharge of water for flood control as distinguished from releases for other purposes.

(h) "Return flow" means that portion of diverted water that eventually finds its way back to the source from which it was diverted.

(i) "Release" means the deliberate discharge of stored water for conveyance elsewhere or for direct utilization.

(j) "Consumptive use" means the use of water by evaporation, plant transpiration or other manner whereby the water is consumed and does not return to its source of supply. In general it is measured by the amount of water diverted less the part thereof which returns to the stream.

(k) "Lowest major international dam or reservoir" means the major international dam or reservoir situated farthest downstream.

(l) "Highest major international dam or reservoir" means the major international dam or reservoir situated farthest upstream.

ARTICLE 2

The International Boundary Commission established pursuant to the provisions of the Convention between the United States and Mexico signed in Washington March 1, 1889 to facilitate the carrying out of the principles contained in the Treaty of November 12, 1884 and to avoid difficulties occasioned by reason of the changes which take place in the beds of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) and the Colorado River shall hereafter be known as the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, which shall continue to function for the entire period during which the present Treaty shall continue in force. Accordingly, the term of the Convention of March 1,

1889 shall be considered to be indefinitely extended, and the Convention of November 21, 1900 between the United States and Mexico regarding that Convention shall be considered completely terminated.

The application of the present Treaty, the regulation and exercise of the rights and obligations which the two Governments assume thereunder, and the settlement of all disputes to which its observance and execution may give rise are hereby entrusted to the International Boundary and Water Commission, which shall function in conformity with the powers and limitations set forth in this Treaty.

The Commission shall in all respects have the status of an international body, and shall consist of a United States Section and a Mexican Section. The head of each Section shall be an Engineer Commissioner. Wherever there are provisions in this Treaty for joint action or joint agreement by the two Governments, or for the furnishing of reports, studies or plans to the two Governments, or similar provisions, it shall be understood that the particular matter in question shall be handled by or through the Department of State of the United States and the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Mexico.

The Commission or either of its two sections may employ such assistants and engineering and legal advisers as it may deem necessary. Each Government shall accord diplomatic status to the Commissioner, designated by the other Government. The Commissioner, two principal engineers, a legal adviser, and a secretary, designated by each Government as members of its Section of the Commission, shall be entitled in the territory of the other country to the privileges and immunities appertaining to diplomatic officers. The Commission and its personnel may freely carry out their observations, studies and field work in the territory of either country.

The jurisdiction of the Commission shall extend to the limitophe parts of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) and the Colorado River, to the land boundary between the two countries, and to works located upon their common boundary, each Section of the Commission retaining jurisdiction over that part of the works located within the limits of its own country. Neither Section shall assume jurisfiction or control over works located within the limits of the country of the other without the express consent of the Government of the latter. The works constructed, acquired or used in fulfillment of the provisions of this Treaty and located wholly within the territorial limits of either country, although these works may be international in character, shall remain, except as herein otherwise specifically provided, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the Section of the Commission in whose country the works may be situated.

The duties and powers vested in the Commission by this Treaty shall be in addition to those vested in the International Boundary Commission by the Convention of March 1, 1889 and other pertinent treaties and agreements in force between the two countries except as the provisions of any of them may be modified by the present Treaty.

Each Government shall bear the expenses incurred in the maintenance of its Section of the Commission. The joint expenses, which may be incurred as agreed upon by the Commission, shall be borne equally by the two Governments.

ARTICLE 3

In matters in which the Commission may be called upon to make provision for the joint use of international waters, the following order of preferences shall serve as a guide:

1. Domestic and municipal uses.
2. Agriculture and stock-raising.
3. Electric power.
4. Other industrial uses.
5. Navigation.
6. Fishing and hunting.
7. Any other beneficial uses which may be determined by the Commission.

All of the foregoing uses shall be subject to any sanitary measures or works which may be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments, which hereby agree to give preferential attention to the solution of all border sanitation problems.

11. Rio Grande (Rio Bravo)

ARTICLE 4

The waters of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) between Fort Quitman, Texas and the Gulf of Mexico are hereby allotted to the two countries in the following manner:

A. To Mexico:

(a) All of the waters reaching the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from the San Juan and Alamo Rivers, including the return flow from the lands irrigated from the latter two rivers.

(b) One-half of the flow in the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) below the lowest major international storage dam, so far as said flow is not specifically allotted under this Treaty to either of the two countries.

(c) Two-thirds of the flow reaching the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from the Conchos, San Diego, San Rodrigo, Escondido and Salado Rivers and the Las Vacas Arroyo, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (c) of paragraph B of this Article.

(d) One-half of all other flows not otherwise allotted by this Article occurring in the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo), including the contributions from all the unmeasured tributaries, which are those not named in this Article, between Fort Quitman and the lowest major international storage dam.

B. To the United States:

(a) All of the waters reaching the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from the Pecos and Devils Rivers, Goodenough Spring, and Alamito, Terlingua, San Felipe and Pinto Creeks.

(b) One-half of the flow in the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) below the lowest major international storage dam, so far as said flow is not specifically allotted under this Treaty to either of the two countries.

(c) One-third of the flow reaching the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from the Conchos, San Diego, San Rodrigo,

Escondido and Salado Rivers and the Las Vacas Arroyo, provided that this third shall not be less, as an average amount in cycles of five consecutive years, than 350,000 acre-feet (431,721,000 cubic meters) annually. The United States shall not acquire any right by the use of the waters of the tributaries named in this subparagraph, in excess of the said 350,000 acre-feet (431,721,000 cubic meters) annually, except the right to use one-third of the flow reaching the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from said tributaries, although such one-third may be in excess of that amount.

(d) One-half of all other flows not otherwise allotted by this Article occurring in the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo), including the contributions from all the unmeasured tributaries, which are those not named in this Article, between Fort Quitman and the lowest major international storage dam.

In the event of extraordinary drought or serious accident to the hydraulic systems on the measured Mexican tributaries, making it difficult for Mexico to make available the run-off of 350,000 acre-feet (431,721,000) cubic meters) annually, allotted in subparagraph (c) of paragraph B of this Article to the United States as the minimum contribution from the aforesaid Mexican tributaries, any deficiencies existing at the end of the aforesaid five-year cycle shall be made up in the following five-year cycle with water from the said measured tributaries.

Whenever the conservation capacities assigned to the United States in at least two of the major international reservoirs, including the highest major reservoir, are filled with waters belonging to the United States, a cycle of five years shall be considered as terminated and all debits fully paid, whereupon a new five-year cycle shall commence.

ARTICLE 5

The two Governments agree to construct jointly, through their respective Sections of the Commission, the following works in the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo):

I. The dams required for the conservation, storage and regulation of the greatest quantity of the annual flow of the river in a way to ensure the continuance of existing uses and the development of the greatest number of feasible projects, within the limits imposed by the water allotments specified.

II. The dams and other joint works required for the diversion of the flow of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo).

One of the storage dams shall be constructed in the section between Santa Helena Canyon and the mouth of the Pecos River; one in the section between Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas (Piedras Negras and Nuevo Laredo in Mexico); and a third in the section between Laredo and Rome, Texas (Nuevo Laredo and San Pedro de Roma in Mexico). One or more of the stipulated dams may be omitted, and others than those enumerated may be built, in either case as may be determined by the Commission, subject to the approval of the two Governments.

In planning the construction of such dams the Commission shall determine:

(a) The most feasible sites;

(b) The maximum feasible reservoir capacity at each site;

(c) The conservation capacity required by each country at each site, taking into consideration the amount and regimen of its allotment of water and its contemplated uses;

(d) The capacity required for retention of silt;

(e) The capacity required for flood control.

The conservation and silt capacities of each reservoir shall be assigned to each country in the same proportion as the capacities required by each country in such reservoir for conservation purposes. Each country shall have an undivided interest in the flood control capacity of each reservoir.

The construction of the international storage dams shall start within two years following the approval of the respective plans by the two Governments. The works shall begin with the construction of the lowest major international storage dam, but works in the upper reaches of the river may be constructed simultaneously. The lowest major international storage dam shall be completed within a period of eight years from the date of the entry into force of this Treaty.

The construction of the dams and other joint works required for the diversion of the flows of the river shall be initiated on the dates recommended by the Commission and approved by the two Governments.

The cost of construction, operation and maintenance of each of the international storage dams shall be prorated between the two Governments in proportion to the capacity allotted to each country for conservation purposes in the reservoir at such dam.

The cost of construction, operation and maintenance of each of the dams and other joint works required for the diversion of the flows of the river shall be prorated between the two Governments in proportion to the benefits which the respective countries receive therefrom, as determined by the Commission and approved by the two Governments.

ARTICLE 6

The Commission shall study, investigate, and prepare plans for flood control works, where and when necessary, other than those referred to in Article 5 of this Treaty, on the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from Fort Quitman, Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. These works may include levees along the river, floodways and grade-control structures, and works for the canalization, rectification and artificial channeling of reaches of the river. The Commission shall report to the two Governments the works which should be built, the estimated cost thereof, the part of the works to be constructed by each Government, and the part of the works to be operated and maintained by each Section of the Commission. Each Government agrees to construct, through its Section of the Commission, such works as may be recommended by the Commission and approved by the two Governments. Each Government shall pay the costs of the works constructed by it and the costs of operation and maintenance of the part of the works assigned to it for such purpose.

ARTICLE 7

The Commission shall study, investigate and prepare plans for plants for generating hydro-electric energy which it may be feasible

to construct at the international storage dams on the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo). The Commission shall report to the two Governments in a Minute the works which should be built, the estimated cost thereof, and the part of the works to be constructed by each Government. Each Government agrees to construct, through its Section of the Commission, such works as may be recommended by the Commission and approved by the two Governments. Both Governments, through their respective Sections of the Commission, shall operate and maintain jointly such hydroelectric plants. Each Government shall pay half the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of such plants, and the energy generated shall be assigned to each country in like proportion.

ARTICLE 8

The two Governments recognize that both countries have a common interest in the conservation and storage of waters in the international reservoirs and in the maximum use of these structures for the purpose of obtaining the most beneficial, regular and constant use of the waters belonging to them. Accordingly, within the year following the placing in operation of the first of the major international storage dams which is constructed, the Commission shall submit to each Government for its approval, regulations for the storage, conveyance and delivery of the waters of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from Fort Quitman, Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. Such regulations may be modified, amended or supplemented when necessary by the Commission, subject to the approval of the two Governments. The following general rules shall severally govern until modified or amended by agreement of the Commission, with the approval of the two Governments:

(a) Storage in all major international reservoirs above the lowest shall be maintained at the maximum possible water level, consistent with flood control, irrigation use and power requirements.

(b) Inflows to each reservoir shall be credited to each country in accordance with the ownership of such inflows.

(c) In any reservoir the ownership of water belonging to the country whose conservation capacity therein is filled, and in excess of that needed to keep it filled, shall pass to the other country to the extent that such country may have unfilled conservation capacity, except that one country may at its option temporarily use the conservation capacity of the other country not currently being used in any of the upper reservoirs; provided that in the event of flood discharge or spill occurring while one country is using the conservation capacity of the other, all of such flood discharge or spill shall be charged to the country using the other's capacity, and all inflow shall be credited to the other country until the flood discharge or spill ceases or until the capacity of the other country becomes filled with its own water.

(d) Reservoir losses shall be charged in proportion to the ownership of water in storage. Releases from any reservoir shall be charged to the country requesting them, except that releases for the generation of electrical energy, or other common purpose, shall be charged in proportion to the ownership of water in storage.

(e) Flood discharges and spills from the upper reservoirs shall be divided in the same proportion as the ownership of the inflows oc-

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curring at the time of such flood discharges and spills, except as provided in subparagraph (c) of this Article. Flood discharges and spills from the lowest reservoir shall be divided equally, except that one country, with the consent of the Commission, may use such part of the share of the other country as is not used by the latter country.

(f) Either of the two countries may avail itself, whenever it so desires, of any water belonging to it and stored in the international reservoirs, provided that the water so taken is for direct beneficial use or for storage in other reservoirs. For this purpose the Commissioner of the respective country shall give appropriate notice to the Commission, which shall prescribe the proper measures for the opportune furnishing of the water.

ARTICLE 9

(a) The channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) may be used by either of the two countries to convey water belonging to it.

(b) Either of the two countries may, at any point on the main channel of the river from Fort Quitman, Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, divert and use the water belonging to it and may for this purpose construct any necessary works. However, no such diversion or use, not existing on the date this Treaty enters into force, shall be permitted in either country, nor shall works be constructed for such purpose, until the Section of the Commission in whose country the diversion or use is proposed has made a finding that the water necessary for such diversion or use is available from the share of that country, unless the Commission has agreed to a greater diversion or use as provided by paragraph (d) of this Article. The proposed use and the plans for the diversion works to be constructed in connection therewith shall be previously made known to the Commission for its information.

(c) Consumptive uses from the main stream and from the unmeasured tributaries below Fort Quitman shall be charged against the share of the country making them.

(d) The Commission shall have the power to authorize either country to divert and use water not belonging entirely to such country, when the water belonging to the other country can be diverted and used without injury to the latter and can be replaced at some other point on the river.

(e) The Commission shall have the power to authorize temporary diversion and use by one country of water belonging to the other, when the latter does not need it or is unable to use it, provided that such authorization or the use of such water shall not establish any right to continue to divert it.

(f) In case of the occurrence of an extraordinary drought in one country with an abundant supply of water in the other country, water stored in the international storage reservoirs and belonging to the country enjoying such abundant water supply may be withdrawn, with the consent of the Commission, for the use of the country undergoing the drought.

(g) Each country shall have the right to divert from the main channel of the river any amount of water, including the water belonging to the other country, for the purpose of generating hydroelectric power, provided that such diversion causes no injury to the

other country and does not interfere with the international generation of power and that the quantities not returning directly to the river are charged against the share of the country making the diversion. The feasibility of such diversions not existing on the date this Treaty enters into force shall be determined by the Commission, which shall also determine the amount of water consumed, such water to be charged against the country making the diversion.

(h) In case either of the two countries shall construct works for diverting into the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) or its tributaries waters that do not at the time this Treaty enters into force contribute to the flow of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) such water shall belong to the country making such diversion.

(i) Main stream channel losses shall be charged in proportion to the ownership of water being conveyed in the channel at the times and places of the losses.

(j) The Commission shall keep a record of the waters belonging to each country and of those that may be available at a given moment, taking into account the measurement of the allotments, the regulation of the waters in storage, the consumptive uses, the withdrawals, the diversions, and the losses. For this purpose the Commission shall construct, operate and maintain on the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo), and each Section shall construct, operate and maintain on the measured tributaries in its own country, all the gaging stations and mechanical apparatus necessary for the purpose of making computations and of obtaining the necessary data for such record. The information with respect to the diversions and consumptive uses on the unmeasured tributaries shall be furnished to the Commission by the appropriate Section. The cost of construction of any new gaging stations located on the main channel of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) shall be borne equally by the two Governments. The operation and maintenance of all gaging stations or the cost of such operation and maintenance shall be apportioned between the two Sections in accordance with determinations to be made by the Commission.

III. Colorado River

ARTICLE 10

Of the waters of the Colorado River, from any and all sources, there are allotted to Mexico:

(a) A guaranteed annual quantity of 1,500,000 acre-feet (1,850,234,000 cubic meters) to be delivered in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of this Treaty.

(b) Any other quantities arriving at the Mexican points of diversion, with the understanding that in any year in which, as determined by the United States Section, there exists a surplus of waters of the Colorado River in excess of the amount necessary to supply uses in the United States and the guaranteed quantity of 1,500,000 acre-feet (1,850,234,000 cubic meters) annually to Mexico, the United States undertakes to deliver to Mexico, in the manner set out in Article 15 of this Treaty, additional waters of the Colorado River system to provide a total quantity not to exceed 1,700,000 acre-feet (2,096,931,000

cubic meters) a year. Mexico shall acquire no right beyond that provided by this subparagraph by the use of the waters of the Colorado River system, for any purpose whatsoever, in excess of 1,500,000 acre-feet (1,850,234,000 cubic meters) annually.

In the event of extraordinary drought or serious accident to the irrigation system in the United States, thereby making it difficult for the United States to deliver the guaranteed quantity of 1,500,000 acre-feet (1,850,234,000 cubic meters) a year, the water allotted to Mexico under subparagraph (a) of this Article will be reduced in the same proportion as consumptive uses in the United States are reduced.

ARTICLE 11

(a) The United States shall deliver all waters allotted to Mexico wherever these waters may arrive in the bed of the limitrophe section of the Colorado River, with the exceptions hereinafter provided. Such waters shall be made up of the waters of the said river, whatever their origin, subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs of this Article.

(b) Of the waters of the Colorado River allotted to Mexico by subparagraph (a) of Article 10 of this Treaty, the United States shall deliver, wherever such waters may arrive in the limitrophe section of the river, 1,000,000 acre-feet (1,233,489,000 cubic meters) annually from the time the Davis dam and reservoir are placed in operation until January 1, 1980 and thereafter 1,125,000 acre-feet (1,387,675,000 cubic meters) annually, except that, should the main diversion structure referred to in subparagraph (a) of Article 12 of this Treaty be located entirely in Mexico and should Mexico so request, the United States shall deliver a quantity of water not exceeding 25,000 acre-feet (30,837,000 cubic meters) annually, unless a larger quantity may be mutually agreed upon, at a point, to be likewise mutually agreed upon, on the international land boundary near San Luis, Sonora, in which event the quantities of 1,000,000 acre-feet (1,233,489,000 cubic meters) and 1,125,000 acre-feet (1,387,675,000 cubic meters) provided hereinabove as deliverable in the limitrophe section of the river shall be reduced by the quantities to be delivered in the year concerned near San Luis, Sonora.

(c) During the period from the time the Davis dam and reservoir are placed in operation until January 1, 1980, the United States shall also deliver to Mexico annually, of the water allotted to it, 500,000 acre-feet (616,745,000 cubic meters), and thereafter the United States shall deliver annually 375,000 acre-feet (462,558,000 cubic meters), at the international boundary line, by means of the All-American Canal and a canal connecting the lower end of the Pilot Knob Wasteway with the Alamo Canal or with any other Mexican canal which may be substituted for the Alamo Canal. In either event the deliveries shall be made at an operating water surface elevation not higher than that of the Alamo Canal at the point where it crossed the international boundary line in the year 1943.

(d) All the deliveries of water specified above shall be made subject to the provisions of Article 15 of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 12

The two Governments agree to construct the following works:

(a) Mexico shall construct at its expense, within a period of five years from the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, a main diversion structure below the point where the northernmost part of the international land boundary line intersects the Colorado River. If such diversion structure is located in the limitrophe section of the river, its location, design and construction shall be subject to the approval of the Commission. The Commission shall thereafter maintain and operate the structure as the expense of Mexico. Regardless of where such diversion structure is located, there shall simultaneously be constructed such levees, interior drainage facilities and other works, or improvements to existing works, as in the opinion of the Commission shall be necessary to protect lands within the United States against damage from such floods and seepage as might result from the construction, operation and maintenance of this diversion structure. These protective works shall be constructed, operated and maintained at the expense of Mexico by the respective Sections of the Commission, or under their supervision, each within the territory of its own country.

(b) The United States, within a period of five years from the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, shall construct in its own territory and at its expense, and thereafter operate and maintain at its expense, the Davis storage dam and reservoir, a part of the capacity of which shall be used to make possible the regulation at the boundary of the waters to be delivered to Mexico in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of this Treaty.

(c) The United States shall construct or acquire in its own territory the works that may be necessary to convey a part of the waters of the Colorado River allotted to Mexico to the Mexican diversion points on the international land boundary line referred to in this Treaty. Among these works shall be included: the canal and other works necessary to convey water from the lower end of the Pilot Knob Wasteway to the international boundary, and, should Mexico request it, a canal to connect the main diversion structure referred to in subparagraph (a) of this Article, if this diversion structure should be built in the limitrophe section of the river, with the Mexican system of canals at a point to be agreed upon by the Commission on the international land boundary near San Luis, Sonora. Such works shall be constructed or acquired and operated and maintained by the United States Section at the expense of Mexico. Mexico shall also pay the costs of any sites or rights of way required for such works.

(d) The Commission shall construct, operate and maintain in the limitrophe section of the Colorado River, and each Section shall construct, operate and maintain in the territory of its own country on the Colorado River below Imperial Dam and on all other carrying facilities used for the delivery of water to Mexico, all necessary gaging stations and other measuring devices for the purpose of keeping a complete record of the waters delivered to Mexico and of the flows of the river. All data obtained as to such deliveries and flows shall be periodically compiled and exchanged between the two Sections.

ARTICLE 13

The Commission shall study, investigate and prepare plans for flood control on the Lower Colorado River between Imperial Dam and the Gulf of California, in both the United States and Mexico, and shall, in a Minute, report to the two Governments the works which should be built, the estimated cost thereof, and the part of the works to be constructed by each Government. The two Governments agree to construct, through their respective Sections of the Commission, such works as may be recommended by the Commission and approved by the two Governments, each Government to pay the costs of the works constructed by it. The Commission shall likewise recommend the parts of the works to be operated and maintained jointly by the Commission and the parts to be operated and maintained by each Section. The two Governments agree to pay in equal shares the cost of joint operation and maintenance, and each Government agrees to pay the cost of operation and maintenance of the works assigned to it for such purpose.

ARTICLE 14

In consideration of the use of the All-American Canal for the delivery to Mexico, in the manner provided in Articles 11 and 15 of this Treaty, of a part of its allotment of the waters of the Colorado River, Mexico shall pay to the United States:

(a) A proportion of the costs actually incurred in the construction of Imperial Dam and the Imperial Dam-Pilot Knob section of the All-American Canal, this proportion and the method and terms of repayment to be determined by the two Governments, which, for this purpose, shall take into consideration the proportionate uses of these facilities by the two countries, these determinations to be made as soon as Davis dam and reservoir are placed in operation.

(b) Annually, a proportionate part of the total costs of maintenance and operation of such facilities, these costs to be prorated between the two countries in proportion to the amount of water delivered annually through such facilities for use in each of the two countries.

In the event that revenues from the sale of hydro-electric power which may be generated at Pilot Knob become available for the amortization of part or all of the costs of the facilities named in subparagraph (a) of this Article, the part that Mexico should pay of the costs of said facilities shall be reduced or repaid in the same proportion as the balance of the total costs are reduced or repaid. It is understood that any such revenue shall not become available until the cost of any works which may be constructed for the generation of hydro-electric power at said location has been fully amortized from the revenues derived therefrom.

ARTICLE 15

A. The water allotted in subparagraph (a) of Article 10 of this Treaty shall be delivered to Mexico at the points of delivery specified in Article 11, in accordance with the following two annual schedules of deliveries by months, which the Mexican Section shall formulate and present to the Commission before the beginning of each calendar year:

Schedule I

Schedule I shall cover the delivery, in the limitrophe section of the Colorado River, of 1,000,000 acre-feet (1,233,489,000 cubic meters) of water each year from the date Davis dam and reservoir are placed in operation until January 1,1980 and the delivery of 1,125,000 acre-feet (1,387,675,000 cubic meters) of water each year thereafter. This schedule shall be formulated subject to the following limitations:

With reference to the 1,000,000 acre-foot (1,233,489,000 cubic meter) quantity:

(a) During the months of January, February, October, November and December the prescribed rate of delivery shall be not less than 600 cubic feet (17.0 cubic meters) nor more than 3,500 cubic feet (99.1 cubic meters) per second.

(b) During the remaining months of the year the prescribed rate of delivery shall be not less than 1,000 cubic feet (28.3 cubic meters) nor more than 3,500 cubic feet (99.1 cubic meters) per second.

With reference to the 1,125,000 acre-foot (1,387,675,000 cubic meter) quantity:

(a) During the months of January, February, October, November and December the prescribed rate of delivery shall be not less than 675 cubic feet (19.1 cubic meters) nor more than 4,000 cubic feet (113.3 cubic meters) per second.

(b) During the remaining months of the year the prescribed rate of delivery shall be not less than 1,125 cubic feet (31.9 cubic meters) nor more than 4,000 cubic feet (113.3 cubic meters) per second.

Should deliveries of water be made at a point on the land boundary near San Luis, Sonora, as provided for in Article 11, such deliveries shall be made under a sub-schedule to be formulated and furnished by the Mexican Section. The quantities and monthly rates of deliveries under such sub-schedule shall be in proportion to those specified for Schedule I, unless otherwise agreed upon by the Commission.

Schedule II

Schedule II shall cover the delivery at the boundary line by means of the All-American Canal of 500,000 acre-feet (616,745,000 cubic meters) of water each year from the date Davis dam and reservoir are placed in operation until January 1, 1980 and the delivery of 375,000 acre-feet (462,558,000 cubic meters) of water each year thereafter. This schedule shall be formulated subject to the following limitations:

With reference to the 500,000 acre-foot (616,745,000 cubic meter) quantity:

(a) During the months of January, February, October, November and December the prescribed rate of delivery shall be not less than 300 cubic feet (8.5 cubic meters) nor more than 2,000 cubic feet (56.6 cubic meters) per second.

(b) During the remaining months of the year the prescribed rate of delivery shall be not less than 500 cubic feet (14.2 cubic meters) nor more than 2,000 cubic feet (56.6 cubic meters) per second.

With reference to the 375,000 acre-foot (462,558,000 cubic meter) quantity:

(a) During the months of January, February, October, November and December the prescribed rate of delivery shall be not less than 225 cubic feet (6.4 cubic meters) nor more than 1,500 cubic feet (42.5 cubic meters) per second.

(b) During the remaining months of the year the prescribed rate of delivery shall be not less than 375 cubic feet (10.6 cubic meters) nor more than 1,500 cubic feet (42.5 cubic meters) per second.

B. The United States shall be under no obligation to deliver, through the All-American Canal, more than 500,000 acre-feet (616,745,000 cubic meters) annually from the date Davis dam and reservoir are placed in operation until January 1, 1980 or more than 375,000 acre-feet (462,558,000 cubic meters) annually thereafter. If, by mutual agreement, any part of the quantities of water specified in this paragraph are delivered to Mexico at points on the land boundary otherwise than through the All-American Canal, the above quantities of water and the rates of deliveries set out under Schedule II this Article shall be correspondingly diminished.

C. The United States shall have the option of delivering, at the point on the land boundary mentioned in subparagraph (c) of Article 11, any part or all of the water to be delivered at that point under Schedule II of this Article during the months of January, February, October, November and December of each year, from any source whatsoever, with the understanding that the total specified annual quantities to be delivered through the All-American Canal shall not be reduced because of the exercise of this option, unless such reduction be requested by the Mexican Section, provided that the exercise of this option shall not have the effect of increasing the total amount of scheduled water to be delivered to Mexico.

D. In any year in which there shall exist in the river water in excess of that necessary to satisfy the requirements in the United States and the guaranteed quantity of 1,500,000 acre-feet (1,850,234,000 cubic meters) allotted to Mexico, the United States hereby declares its intention to cooperate with Mexico in attempting to supply additional quantities of water through the All-American Canal as such additional quantities are desired by Mexico, if such use of the Canal and facilities will not be detrimental to the United States, provided that the delivery of any additional quantities through the All-American Canal shall not have the effect of increasing the total scheduled deliveries to Mexico. Mexico hereby declares its intention to cooperate with the United States by attempting to curtail deliveries of water through the All-American Canal in years of limited supply, if such curtailment can be accomplished without detriment to Mexico and is necessary to allow full use of all available water supplies, provided that such curtailment shall not have the effect of reducing the total scheduled deliveries of water to Mexico.

E. In any year in which there shall exist in the river water in excess of that necessary to satisfy the requirements in the United States and the guaranteed quantity of 1,500,000 acre-feet (1,850,243,000 cubic meters) allotted to Mexico, the United States Section shall so inform the Mexican Section in order that the latter may schedule such surplus water to complete a quantity up to a maximum of 1,700,000 acre-feet (2,096,931,000 cubic meters). In this circumstance the total quantities to be delivered under Schedules I and II shall be increased in proportion to their respective total quantities and the two schedules thus increased shall be subject to the same limitations as those established for each under paragraph A of this Article.

F. Subject to the limitations as to rates of deliveries and total quantities set out in Schedules I and II, Mexico shall have the right, upon thirty days notice in advance to the United States Section, to increase or decrease each monthly quantity prescribed by those schedules by not more than 20% of the monthly quantity.

G. The total quantity of water to be delivered under Schedule I of paragraph A of this Article may be increased in any year if the amount to be delivered under Schedule II is correspondingly reduced and if the limitations as to rates of delivery under each schedule are correspondingly increased and reduced.

IV. Tijuana River

ARTICLE 16

In order to improve existing uses and to assure any feasible further development, the Commission shall study and investigate, and shall submit to the two Governments for their approval:

(1) Recommendations for the equitable distribution between the two countries of the waters of the Tijuana River system;

(2) Plans for storage and flood control to promote and develop domestic, irrigation and other feasible uses of the waters of this system;

(3) An estimate of the cost of the proposed works and the manner in which the construction of such works or the cost thereof should be divided between the two Governments;

(4) Recommendations regarding the parts of the works to be operated and maintained by the Commission and the parts to be operated and maintained by each Section.

The two Governments through their respective Sections of the Commission shall construct such of the proposed works as are approved by both Governments, shall divide the work to be done or the cost thereof, and shall distribute between the two countries the waters of the Tijuana River system in the proportions approved by the two Governments. The two Governments agree to pay in equal shares the costs of joint operation and maintenance of the works involved, and each Government agrees to pay the cost of operation and maintenance of the works assigned to it for such purpose.

V. General Provisions

ARTICLE 17

The use of the channels of the international rivers for the discharge of flood or other excess waters shall be free and not subject to limitation by either country, and neither country shall have any claim against the other in respect of any damage caused by such use. Each Government agrees to furnish the other Government, as far in advance as practicable, any information it may have in regard to such extraordinary discharges of water from reservoirs and flood flows on its own territory as may produce floods on the territory of the other.

Each Government declares its intention to operate its storage dams in such manner, consistent with the normal operations of its hydraulic systems, as to avoid, as far as feasible, material damage in the territory of the other.

ARTICLE 18

Public use of water surface of lakes formed by international dams shall, when not harmful to the services rendered by such dams, be free and common to both countries, subject to the police regulations of each country in its territory, to such general regulations as may appropriately be prescribed and enforced by the Commission with the approval of the two Governments for the purpose of the application of the provisions of this Treaty, and to such regulations as may appropriately be prescribed and enforced for the same purpose by each Section of the Commission with respect to the areas and borders of such parts of those lakes as lie within its territory. Neither Government shall use for military purposes such water surface situated within the territory of the other country except by express agreement between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 19

The two Governments shall conclude such special agreements as may be necessary to regulate the generation, development and disposition of electric power at international plants, including the necessary provisions for the export of electric current.

ARTICLE 20

The two Governments shall, through their respective Sections of the Commission, carry out the construction of works allotted to them. For this purpose the respective Sections of the Commission may make use of any competent public or private agencies in accordance with the laws of the respective countries. With respect to such works as either Section of the Commission may have to execute on the territory of the other, it shall, in the execution of such works, observe the laws of the place where such works are located or carried out, with the exceptions hereinafter stated.

All materials, implements, equipment and repair parts intended for the construction, operation and maintenance of such works shall be exempt from import and export customs duties. The whole of the personnel employed either directly or indirectly on the construction, operation or maintenance of the works may pass freely from one country to the other for the purpose of going to and from the place of location of the works, without any immigration restrictions, passports or labor requirements. Each Government shall furnish, through its own Section of the Commission, convenient means of identification to the personnel employed by it on the aforesaid works and verification certificates covering all materials, implements, equipment and repair parts intended for the works.

Each Government shall assume responsibility for and shall adjust exclusively in accordance with its own laws all claims arising within its territory in connection with the construction, operation or maintenance of the whole or of any part of the works herein agreed upon, or of any works which may, in the execution of this Treaty, be agreed upon in the future.

ARTICLE 21

The construction of the international dams and the formation of artificial lakes shall produce no change in the fluvial international boundary, which shall continue to be governed by existing treaties and conventions in force between the two countries.

The Commission shall, with the approval of the two Governments, establish in the artificial lakes, by buoys or by other suitable markers, a practical and convenient line to provide for the exercise of the jurisdiction and control vested by this Treaty in the Commission and its respective Sections. Such line shall also mark the boundary for the application of the customs and police regulations of each country.

ARTICLE 22

The provisions of the Convention between the United States and Mexico for the rectification of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) in the El Paso-Juárez Valley signed on February 1, 1933, shall govern so far as delimitation of the boundary, distribution of jurisdiction and sovereignty, and relations with private owners are concerned, in any places where works for the artificial channeling, canalization or rectification of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) and the Colorado River are carried out.

ARTICLE 23

The two Governments recognize the public interest attached to the works required for the execution and performance of this Treaty and agree to acquire, in accordance with their respective domestic laws, any private property that may be required for the construction of the said works, including the main structures and their appurtenances and the construction materials therefor, and for the operation and maintenance thereof, at the cost of the country within which the property is situated, except as may be otherwise specifically provided in this Treaty.

Each Section of the Commission shall determine the extent and location of any private property to be acquired within its own country and shall make the necessary requests upon its Government for the acquisition of such property.

The Commission shall determine the cases in which it shall become necessary to locate works for the conveyance of water or electrical energy and for the servicing of any such works, for the benefit of either of the two countries, in the territory of the other country, in order that such works can be built pursuant to agreement between the two Governments. Such works shall be subject to the jurisdiction and supervision of the Section of the Commission within whose country they are located.

Construction of the works built in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty shall not confer upon either of the two countries any rights either of property or of jurisdiction over any part whatsoever of the territory of the other. These works shall be part of the territory and be the property of the country wherein they are situated. However, in the case of any incidents occurring on works constructed across the limitrophe part of a river and with supports on both banks, the jurisdiction of each country shall be limited by the center

line of such works, which shall be marked by the Commission, without thereby changing the international boundary.

Each Government shall retain, through its own Section of the Commission and within the limits and to the extent necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Treaty, direct ownership, control and jurisdiction within its own territory and in accordance with its own laws, over all real property—including that within the channel of any river—rights of way and rights *in rem*, that it may be necessary to enter upon and occupy for the construction, operation or maintenance of all the works constructed, acquired or used pursuant to this Treaty. Furthermore, each Government shall similarly acquire and retain in its own possession the titles, control and jurisdiction over such works.

ARTICLE 24

The International Boundary and Water Commission shall have, in addition to the powers and duties otherwise specifically provided in this Treaty, the following powers and duties:

(a) To initiate and carry on investigations and develop plans for the works which are to be constructed or established in accordance with the provisions of this and other treaties or agreements in force between the two Governments dealing with boundaries and international waters; to determine, as to such works, their location, size, kind and characteristic specifications; to estimate the cost of such works; and to recommend the division of such costs between the two Governments, the arrangements for the furnishing of the necessary funds, and the dates for the beginning of the works, to the extent that the matters mentioned in this subparagraph are not otherwise covered by specific provisions of this or any other Treaty.

(b) To construct the works agreed upon or to supervise their construction and to operate and maintain such works or to supervise their operation and maintenance, in accordance with the respective domestic laws of each country. Each section shall have, to the extent necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Treaty, jurisdiction over the works constructed exclusively in the territory of its country whenever such works shall be connected with or shall directly affect the execution of the provisions of this Treaty.

(c) In general to exercise and discharge the specific powers and duties entrusted to the Commission by this and other treaties and agreements in force between the two countries, and to carry into execution and prevent the violation of the provisions of those treaties and agreements. The authorities of each country shall aid and support the exercise and discharge of these powers and duties, and each Commissioner shall invoke when necessary the jurisdiction of the courts or other appropriate agencies of his country to aid in the execution and enforcement of these powers and duties.

(d) To settle all differences that may arise between the two Governments with respect to the interpretation or application of this Treaty, subject to the approval of the two Governments. In any case in which the Commissioners do not reach an agreement, they shall so inform their respective governments reporting their respective opinions and the grounds therefor and the points upon which they differ, for discussion and adjustment of the difference through diplomatic channels

and for application where proper of the general or special agreements which the two Governments have concluded for the settlement of controversies.

(e) To furnish the information requested of the Commissioners jointly by the two Governments on matters within their jurisdiction. In the event that the request is made by one Government alone, the Commissioner of the other Government must have the express authorization of his Government in order to comply with such request.

(f) The Commission shall construct, operate and maintain upon the limitrophe parts of the international streams, and each Section shall severally construct, operate and maintain upon the parts of the international streams and their tributaries within the boundaries of its own country, such stream gaging stations as may be needed to provide the hydrographic data necessary or convenient for the proper functioning of this Treaty. The data so obtained shall be compiled and periodically exchanged between the two Sections.

(g) The Commission shall submit annually a joint report to the two Governments on the matters in its charge. The Commission shall also submit to the two Governments joint reports on general or any particular matters at such other times as it may deem necessary or as may be requested by the two Governments.

ARTICLE 25

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Treaty, Articles III and VII of the Convention of March 1, 1889 shall govern the proceedings of the Commission in carrying out the provisions of this Treaty. Supplementary thereto the Commission shall establish a body of rules and regulations to govern its procedure, consistent with the provisions of this Treaty and of Articles III and VII of the Convention of March 1, 1889 and subject to the approval of both Governments.

Decisions of the Commission shall be recorded in the form of Minutes done in duplicate in the English and Spanish languages, signed by each Commissioner and attested by the Secretaries, and copies thereof forwarded to each Government within three days after being signed. Except where the specific approval of the two Governments is required by any provision of this Treaty, if one of the Governments fails to communicate to the Commission its approval or disapproval of a decision of the Commission within thirty days reckoned from the date of the Minute in which it shall have been pronounced, the Minute in question and the decisions which it contains shall be considered to be approved by that Government. The Commissioners, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, shall execute the decisions of the Commission that are approved by both Governments.

If either Government disapproves a decision of the Commission the two Governments shall take cognizance of the matter, and if an agreement regarding such matter is reached between the two Governments, the agreement shall be communicated to the Commissioners, who shall take such further proceedings as may be necessary to carry out such agreement.

VI. Transitory Provisions

ARTICLE 26

During a period of eight years from the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, or until the beginning of operation of the lowest major international reservoir on the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo), should it be placed in operation prior to the expiration of said period, Mexico will cooperate with the United States to relieve, in times of drought, any lack of water needed to irrigate the lands now under irrigation in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in the United States, and for this purpose Mexico will release water from El Azúcar reservoir on the San Juan River and allow that water to run through its system of canals back into the San Juan River in order that the United States may divert such water from the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo). Such releases shall be made on condition that they do not affect the Mexican irrigation system, provided that Mexico shall, in any event, except in cases of extraordinary drought or serious accident to its hydraulic works, release and make available to the United States for its use the quantities requested, under the following conditions: that during the said eight years there shall be made available a total of 160,000 acre-feet (197,358,000 cubic meters) and up to 40,000 acre-feet (49,340,000 cubic meters) in any one year: that the water shall be made available as requested at rates not exceeding 750 cubic feet (21.2 cubic meters) per second; that when the rates of flow requested and made available have been more than 500 cubic feet (14.2 cubic meters) per second the period of release shall not extend beyond fifteen consecutive days; and that at least thirty days must elapse between any two periods of release during which rates of flow in excess of 500 cubic feet (14.2 cubic meters) per second have been requested and made available. In addition to the guaranteed flow, Mexico shall release from El Azúcar reservoir and conduct through its canal system and the San Juan River, for use in the United States during periods of drought and after satisfying the needs of Mexican users, any excess water that does not in the opinion of the Mexican Section have to be stored and that may be needed for the irrigation of lands which were under irrigation during the year 1943 in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in the United States.

ARTICLE 27

The provisions of Articles 10, 11, and 15 of this Treaty shall not be applied during a period of five years from the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, or until the Davis dam and the major Mexican diversion structure on the Colorado River are placed in operation, should these works be placed in operation prior to the expiration of said period. In the meantime Mexico may construct and operate at its expense a temporary diversion structure in the bed of the Colorado River in territory of the United States for the purpose of diverting water into the Alamo Canal, provided that the plans for such structure and the construction and operation thereof shall be subject to the approval of the United States Section. During this period of time the United States will make available in the river at such diversion structure river flow not currently required in the United States, and the United States will cooperate with Mexico

to the end that the latter may satisfy its irrigation requirements within the limits of those requirements for lands irrigated in Mexico from the Colorado River during the year 1943.

VII. Final Provisions

ARTICLE 28

This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in Washington. It shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications and shall continue in force until terminated by another Treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English and Spanish languages, in Washington on this third day of February, 1944.

For the Government of the United States of America:

[SEAL] CORDELL HULL,
GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH,
LAWRENCE M. LAWSON.

For the Government of the United Mexican States:

[SEAL] F. CASTILLO NÁJERA,
RAFAEL FERNÁNDEZ MACGREGOR.

Protocol

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States agree and understand that:

Wherever, by virtue of the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed in Washington on February 3, 1944, relating to the utilization of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande from Fort Quitman, Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico, specific functions are imposed on, or exclusive jurisdiction is vested in, either of the Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission, which involve the construction or use of works for storage or conveyance of water, flood control, stream gaging, or for any other purpose, which are situated wholly within the territory of the country of that Section, and which are to be used only partly for the performance of treaty provisions, such jurisdiction shall be exercised, and such functions, including the construction, operation and maintenance of the said works, shall be performed and carried out by the Federal agencies of that country which now or hereafter may be authorized by domestic law to construct, or to operate and maintain, such works. Such functions or jurisdictions shall be exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty and in cooperation with the respective Section of the Commission, to the end that all international obligations and functions may be coordinated and fulfilled.

The works to be constructed or used on or along the boundary, and those to be constructed or used exclusively for the discharge of treaty stipulations, shall be under the jurisdiction of the Commission or of the respective Section, in accordance with the provisions of

the Treaty. In carrying out the construction of such works the Sections of the Commission may utilize the services of public or private organizations in accordance with the laws of their respective countries.

This Protocol, which shall be regarded as an integral part of the aforementioned Treaty signed in Washington on February 3, 1944, shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in Washington. This Protocol shall be effective beginning with the day of the entry into force of the Treaty and shall continue effective so long as the Treaty remains in force.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, in Washington, this fourteenth day of November, 1944.

For The Government of The United States of America:

[SEAL] E. R. STETTINIUS JR.
Acting Secretary of State
of the United States of America

For The Government of The United Mexican States:

[SEAL] F. CASTILLO NÁJERA
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the United Mexican States in Washington

And whereas the Senate of the United States of America by their Resolution of April 18, 1945, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein did advise and consent to the ratification of the said treaty and protocol, subject to certain understandings, the text of which Resolution is word for word as follows:

"*Resolved* (*two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein*), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive A, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, a treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, relating to the utilization of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande from Fort Quitman, Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico, and Executive H, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, a protocol, signed at Washington on November 14, 1944, supplementary to the treaty, subject to the following understandings, and that these understandings will be mentioned in the ratification of this treaty as conveying the true meaning of the treaty, and will in effect form a part of the treaty:

"(a) That no commitment for works to be built by the United States in whole or in part at its expense, or for expenditures by the United States, other than those specifically provided for in the treaty, shall be made by the Secretary of State of the United States, the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, the United States Section of said Commission, or any other officer or employee of the United States, without prior approval of the Congress of the United States. It is understood that the works to be built by the United States, in whole or in part at its expense, and the expenditures by the United States, which are specifically provided for in the treaty, are as follows:

"1. The joint construction of the three storage and flood-control dams on the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman, Texas, mentioned in article 5 of the treaty.

"2. The dams and other joint works required for the diversion of the flow of the Rio Grande mentioned in subparagraph II of article 5 of the treaty, it being understood that the commitment of the United States to make expenditures under this subparagraph is limited to its share of the cost of one dam and works appurtenant thereto.

"3. Stream-gaging stations which may be required under the provisions of section (j) of article 9 of the treaty and of subparagraph (d) of article 12 of the treaty.

"4. The Davis Dam and Reservoir mentioned in subparagraph (b) of article 12 of the treaty.

"5. The joint flood-control investigations, preparation of plans, and reports on the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman required by the provisions of article 6 of the treaty.

"6. The joint flood-control investigations, preparations of plans, and reports on the lower Colorado River between the Imperial Dam and the Gulf of California required by article 13 of the treaty.

"7. The joint investigations, preparation of plans, and reports on the establishment of hydroelectric plants at the international dams on the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman provided for by article 7 of the treaty.

"8. The studies, investigations, preparation of plans, recommendations, reports, and other matters dealing with the Tijuana River system provided for by the first paragraph (including the numbered subparagraphs) of article 16 of the treaty.

"(b) Insofar as they affect persons and property in the territorial limits of the United States, the powers and functions of the Secretary of State of the United States, the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, the United States Section of said Commission, and any other officer or employee of the United States, shall be subject to the statutory and constitutional controls and processes. Nothing contained in the treaty or protocol shall be construed as impairing the power of the Congress of the United States to define the terms of office of members of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission or to provide for their appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate or otherwise.

"(c) That nothing contained in the treaty or protocol shall be construed as authorizing the Secretary of State of the United States, the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, or the United States Section of said Commission, directly or indirectly to alter or control the distribution of water to users within the territorial limits of any of the individual States.

"(d) That 'international dam or reservoir' means a dam or reservoir built across the common boundary between the two countries.

"(e) That the words 'international plants', appearing in article 19, mean only hydroelectric generating plants in connection with dams built across the common boundary between the two countries.

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"(f) That the words 'electric current', appearing in article 19, mean hydroelectric power generated at an international plant.

"(g) That by the use of the words 'The jurisdiction of the Commission shall extend to the limitrophe parts of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) and the Colorado River, to the land boundary between the two countries, and to works located upon their common boundary * * *' in the first sentence of the fifth paragraph of article 2, is meant: 'The jurisdiction of the Commission shall extend and be limited to the limitrophe parts of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) and the Colorado River, to the land boundary between the two countries, and to works located upon their common boundary * * *.'

"(h) The word 'agreements' whenever used in subparagraphs (a), (c), and (d) of article 24 of the treaty shall refer only to agreements entered into pursuant to and subject to the provisions and limitations of treaties in force between the United States of America and the United Mexican States.

"(i) The word 'disputes' in the second paragraph of article 2 shall have reference only to disputes between the Governments of the United States of America and the United Mexican States.

"(j) First, that the one million seven hundred thousand acre-feet specified in subparagraph (b) of article 10 includes and is not in addition to the one million five hundred thousand acre-feet, the delivery of which to Mexico is guaranteed in subparagraph (a) of article 10; second, that the one million five hundred thousand acre-feet specified in three places in said subparagraph (b) is identical with the one million five hundred thousand acre-feet specified in said subparagraph (a); third, that any use by Mexico under said subparagraph (b) of quantities of water arriving at the Mexican points of diversion in excess of said one million five hundred thousand acre-feet shall not give rise to any future claim of right by Mexico in excess of said guaranteed quantity of one million five hundred thousand acre-feet of water.

"(k) The United States recognizes a duty to require that the protective structures to be constructed under article 12, paragraph (a), of this treaty, are so constructed, operated, and maintained as to adequately prevent damage to property and lands within the United States from the construction and operation of the diversion structure referred to in said paragraph."

And whereas the said treaty and protocol were duly ratified by the President of the United States of America on November 1, 1945, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate and subject to the aforesaid understandings on the part of the United States of America;

And whereas the said treaty and protocol were duly ratified by the President of the United Mexican States on October 16, 1945, in pursuance and according to the terms of a Decree of September 27, 1945 of the Senate of the United Mexican States approving the said treaty and protocol and approving the said understandings on the part of the United States of America in all that refers to the rights and obligations between the parties;

And whereas it is provided in Article 28 of the said treaty that the treaty shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications;

And whereas it is provided in the said protocol that the protocol shall be regarded as an integral part of the said treaty and shall be effective beginning with the day of the entry into force of the said treaty;

And whereas the respective instruments of ratification of the said treaty and protocol were duly exchanged, and a protocol of exchange of instruments of ratification was signed in the English and Spanish languages, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the United Mexican States on November 8, 1945, the English text of which protocol of exchange of instruments of ratification reads in part as follows:

"The ratification by the Government of the United States of America of the treaty and protocol aforesaid recites in their entirety the understandings contained in the resolution of April 18, 1945 of the Senate of the United States of America advising and consenting to ratification, the text of which resolution was communicated by the Government of the United States of America to the Government of the United Mexican States. The ratification by the Government of the United Mexican States of the treaty and protocol aforesaid is effected, in the terms of its instrument of ratification, in conformity to the Decree of September 27, 1945 of the Senate of the United Mexican States approving the treaty and protocol aforesaid and approving also the aforesaid understandings on the part of the United States of America in all that refers to the rights and obligations between both parties, and in which the Mexican Senate refrains from considering, because it is not competent to pass judgment upon them, the provisions which relate exclusively to the internal application of the treaty within the United States of America and by its own authorities, and which are included in the understandings set forth under the letter (a) in its first part to the period preceding the words 'It is understood' and under the letters (b) and (c)."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and make public the said treaty and the said protocol supplementary thereto, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, on and from the eighth day of November, one thousand nine hundred forty-five, by the United States of America and by the citizens of the United States of America and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred forty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred seventieth.

[seal] Harry S. Truman.

By the President:

James F. Byrnes,
Secretary of State.

5. Permanent and Definitive Solution to the International Problem of the Salinity of the Colorado River.

The Commission met at the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, at Mexico, D.F., at 5:00 p.m. on August 30, 1973, pursuant to the instructions received by the two Commissioners from their respective Governments, in order to incorporate in a Minute of the Commission the joint recommendations which were made to their respective Presidents by the Special Representative of President Richard Nixon, Ambassador Herbert Brownell, and the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico, Lic. Emilio O. Rabasa, and which have been approved by the Presidents, for a permanent and definitive solution of the international problem of the salinity of the Colorado River, resulting from the negotiations which they, and their technical and juridical advisers, held in June, July and August of 1973, in compliance with the references to this matter contained in the Joint Communique of Presidents Richard Nixon and Luis Echeverría of June 17, 1972.

Accordingly, the Commission submits for the approval of the two Governments the following

RESOLUTION

1. Referring to the annual volume of Colorado River waters guaranteed to Mexico under the Treaty of 1944, of 1,500,000 acre-feet (1,850,234,000 cubic meters):

(a) The United States shall adopt measures to assure that not earlier than January 1, 1974, and no later than July 1, 1974, the approximately 1,360,000 acre-feet (1,677,545,000 cubic meters) delivered to Mexico upstream of Morelos Dam, have an annual average salinity of no more than 115 p.p.m. $\pm$30 p.p.m. U.S. count (121 p.p.m. $\pm$30 p.p.m. Mexican count) over the annual average salinity of Colorado River waters which arrive at Imperial Dam, with the understanding that any waters that may be delivered to Mexico under the Treaty of 1944 by means of the All American Canal shall be considered as having been delivered upstream of Morelos Dam for the purpose of computing this salinity.

(b) The United States will continue to deliver to Mexico on the land boundary at San Luis and in the limitrophe section of the Colorado River downstream from Morelos Dam approximately 140,000 acre-feet (172,689,000 cubic meters) annually with a salinity substantially the same as that of the waters customarily delivered there.

(c) Any decrease in deliveries under point 1(b) will be made up by an equal increase in deliveries under point 1(a).

(d) Any other substantial changes in the aforementioned volumes of water at the stated locations must be agreed to by the Commission.

(e) Implementation of the measures referred to in point 1(a) above is subject to the requirement in point 10 of the authorization of the necessary works.

2. The life of Minute No. 241 shall be terminated upon approval of the present Minute. From September 1, 1973, until the provisions of point 1(a) become effective, the United States shall discharge to the Colorado River downstream from Morelos Dam volumes of drainage waters from the Wellton-Mohawk District at the annual rate of 118,000 acre-feet (145,551,000 cubic meters) and substitute therefor an equal volume of other waters to be discharged to the Colorado River above Morelos Dam; and, pursuant to the decision of President Echeverría expressed in the Joint Communique of June 17, 1972, the United States shall discharge to the Colorado River downstream from Morelos Dam the drainage waters of the Wellton-Mohawk District that do not form a part of the volumes of drainage waters referred to above, with the understanding that this remaining volume will not be replaced by substitution waters. The Commission shall continue to account for the drainage waters discharged below Morelos Dam as part of those described in the provisions of Article 10 of the Water Treaty of February 3, 1944.

3. As a part of the measures referred to in point 1(a), the United States shall extend in its territory the concrete-lined Wellton-Mohawk bypass drain from Morelos Dam to the Arizona-Sonora international boundary, and operate and maintain the portions of the Wellton-Mohawk bypass drain located in the United States.

4. To complete the drain referred to in point 3, Mexico, through the Commission and at the expense of the United States, shall construct, operate and maintain an extension of the concrete-lined bypass drain from the Arizona-Sonora international boundary to the Santa Clara Slough of a capacity of 353 cubic feet (10 cubic meters) per second. Mexico shall permit the United States to discharge through this drain to the Santa Clara Slough all or a portion of the Wellton-Mohawk drainage waters, the volumes of brine from such desalting operations in the United States as are carried out to implement the Resolution of this Minute, and any other volumes of brine which Mexico may agree to accept. It is understood that no radioactive material or nuclear wastes shall be discharged through this drain, and that the United States shall acquire no right to navigation, servitude or easement by reason of the existence of the drain, nor other legal rights, except as expressly provided in this point.

5. Pending the conclusion by the Governments of the United States and Mexico of a comprehensive agreement on groundwater in the border areas, each country shall limit pumping of groundwaters in its territory within five miles (eight kilometers) of the Arizona-Sonora boundary near San Luis to 160,000 acre-feet (197,358,000 cubic meters) annually.

6. With the objective of avoiding future problems, the United States and Mexico shall consult with each other prior to undertaking any new development of either the surface or the groundwater resources, or undertaking substantial modifications or present developments, in its own territory in the border area that might adversely affect the other country.

7. The United States will support efforts by Mexico to obtain appropriate financing on favorable terms for the improvement and rehabilitation of the Mexicali Valley. The United States will also provide nonreimbursable assistance on a basis mutually acceptable

to both countries exclusively for those aspects of the Mexican rehabilitation program of the Mexicali Valley relating to the salinity problem, including tile drainage. In order to comply with the above-mentioned purposes, both countries will undertake negotiations as soon as possible.

8. The United States and Mexico shall recognize the undertakings and understandings contained in this Resolution as constituting the permanent and definitive solution of the salinity problem referred to in the Joint Communique of President Richard Nixon and President Luis Echeverría dated June 17, 1972.

9. The measures required to implement this Resolution shall be undertaken and completed at the earliest practical date.

10. This Minute is subject to the express approval of both Governments by exchange of Notes. It shall enter into force upon such approval; provided, however, that the provisions which are dependent for their implementation on the construction of works or on other measures which require expenditure of funds by the United States, shall become effective upon the notification by the United States to Mexico of the authorization by the United States Congress of said funds, which will be sought promptly.

Thereupon, the meeting adjourned.

J. F. Friedkin,
Commissioner of the United States.
D. Herrera J.,
Commissioner of Mexico.
F. H. Sacksteder Jr.,
Secretary of the United States Section.
Fernando Rivas S.,
Secretary of the Mexican Section.

6. Public Law 93–320 93rd Congress, H.R. 12165 June 24, 1974

AN ACT To authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of certain works in the Colorado River Basin to control the salinity of water delivered to users in the United States and Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act".

TITLE I—PROGRAMS DOWNSTREAM FROM IMPERIAL DAM

Sec. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary", is authorized and directed to proceed with a program of works of improvement for the enhancement and protection of the quality of water available in the Colorado River for use in the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and to enable the United States to comply with its obligations under the agreement with Mexico of August 30, 1973 (Minute No. 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico), concluded pursuant to the Treaty of February 3, 1944 (TS 994), in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b)(1) The Secretary is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a desalting complex, including (1) a desalting plant to reduce the salinity of drain water from the Wellton-Mohawk division of the Gila project, Arizona (hereinafter referred to as the division), including a pretreatment plant for settling, softening, and filtration of the drain water to be desalted; (2) the necessary appurtenant works including the intake pumping plant system, product waterline, power transmission facilities, and permanent operating facilities; (3) the necessary extension in the United States and Mexico of the existing bypass drain to carry the reject stream from the desalting plant and other drainage waters to the Santa Clara Slough in Mexico, with the part in Mexico, subject to arrangements made pursuant to section 101(d); (4) replacement of the metal flume in the existing main outlet drain extension with a concrete siphon; (5) reduction of the quantity of irrigation return flows through acquisition of lands to reduce the size of the division, and irrigation efficiency improvements to minimize return flows; (6) acquire on behalf of the United States such lands or interest in lands in the Painted Rock Reservoir as may be necessary to operate the project in accordance with the obligations of Minute No. 242, and (7) all associated facilities including roads, railroad spur, and transmission lines.

(2) The desalting plant shall be designed to treat approximately one hundred and twenty-nine million gallons a day of drain water using advanced technology commercially available. The plant shall effect recovery initially of not less than 70 per centum of the drain water as product water, and shall effect reduction of not less than 90

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per centum of the dissolved solids in the feed water. The Secretary shall use sources of electric power supply for the desalting complex that will not diminish the supply of power to preference customers from Federal power systems operated by the Secretary. All costs associated with the desalting plant shall be nonreimbursable.

(c) Replacement of the reject stream from the desalting plant and of any Wellton-Mohawk drainage water bypassed to the Santa Clara Slough to accomplish essential operation except at such times when there exists surplus water of the Colorado River under the terms of the Mexican Water Treaty of 1944, is recognized as a national obligation as provided in section 202 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 895). Studies to identify feasible measures to provide adequate replacement water shall be completed not later than June 30, 1980. Said studies shall be limited to potential sources within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and those portions of Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming which are within the natural drainage basin of the Colorado River. Measures found necessary to replace the reject stream from the desalting plant and any Wellton-Mohawk drainage bypassed to the Santa Clara Slough to accomplish essential operations may be undertaken independently of the national obligation set forth in section 202 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act.

(d) The Secretary is hereby authorized to advance funds to the United States section, International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), for construction, operation, and maintenance by Mexico pursuant to Minute No. 242 of that portion of the bypass drain within Mexico. Such funds shall be transferred to an appropriate Mexican agency, under arrangements to be concluded by the IBWC providing for the construction, operation, and maintenance of such facility by Mexico.

(e) Any desalted water not needed for the purposes of this title may be exchanged at prices and under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary and the proceeds therefrom shall be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. The city of Yuma, Arizona, shall have first right of refusal to any such water.

(f) For the purpose of reducing the return flows from the division to one hundred and seventy-five thousand acre-feet or less, annually, the Secretary is authorized to:

(1) Accelerate the cooperative program of Irrigation Management Services with the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, hereinafter referred to as the district, for the purpose of improving irrigation efficiency. The district shall bear its share of the cost of such program as determined by the Secretary.

(2) Acquire, by purchase or through eminent domain or exchange, to the extent determined by him to be appropriate, lands or interests in lands to reduce the existing seventy-five thousand developed and undeveloped irrigable acres authorized by the Act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 628), known as the Gila Reauthorization Act. The initial reduction in irrigable acreage shall be limited to approximately ten thousand acres. If the Secretary determines that the irrigable acreage of the division must be reduced below sixty-five thousand acres of irrigable lands to carry out the purpose of this section, the Secretary is authorized,

with the consent of the district, to acquire additional lands, as may be deemed by him to be appropriate.

(g) The Secretary is authorized to dispose of the acquired lands and interests therein on terms and conditions satisfactory to him and meeting the objective of this Act.

(h) The Secretary is authorized, either in conjunction with or in lieu of land acquisition, to assist water users in the division in installing system improvements, such as ditch lining, change of field layouts, automatic equipment, sprinkler systems and bubbler systems, as a means of increasing irrigation efficiencies: *Provided, however,* That all costs associated with the improvements authorized herein and allocated to the water users on the basis of benefits received, as determined by the Secretary, shall be reimbursed to the United States in amounts and on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary.

(i) The Secretary is authorized to amend the contract between the United States and the district dated March 4, 1952, as amended, to provide that—

(1) the portion of the existing repayment obligation owing to the United States allocable to irrigable acreage eliminated from the division for the purposes of this title, as determined by the Secretary, shall be nonreimbursable; and

(2) if deemed appropriate by the Secretary, the district shall be given credit against its outstanding repayment obligation to offset any increase in operation and maintenance assessments per acre which may result from the district's decreased operation and maintenance base, all as determined by the Secretary.

(j) The Secretary is authorized to acquire through the Corps of Engineers fee title to, or other necessary interests in, additional lands above the Painted Rock Dam in Arizona that are required for the temporary storage capacity needed to permit operation of the dam and reservoir in times of serious flooding in accordance with the obligations of the United States under Minute No. 242. No funds shall be expended for acquisition of land or interests therein until it is finally determined by a Federal court of competent jurisdiction that the Corps of Engineers presently lacks legal authority to use said lands for this purpose. Nothing contained in this title nor any action taken pursuant to it shall be deemed to be a recognition or admission of any obligation to the owners of such land on the part of the United States or a limitation or deficiency in the rights or powers of the United States with respect to such lands or the operation of the reservoir.

(k) To the extent desirable to carry out sections 101(f)(1) and 101(h), the Secretary may transfer funds to the Secretary of Agriculture as may be required for technical assistance to farmers, conduct of research and demonstrations, and such related investigations as are required to achieve higher on-farm irrigation efficiencies.

(l) All cost associated with the desalting complex shall be nonreimbursable except as provided in sections 101(f) and 101(h).

SEC. 102. (a) To assist in meeting salinity control objectives of Minute No. 242 during an interim period, the Secretary is authorized to construct a new concrete-lined canal or, to line the presently unlined portion of the Coachella Canal of the Boulder Canyon project, California, from station 2 plus 26 to the beginning of siphon numbered 7, a length of approximately forty-nine miles. The United States shall be entitled to temporary use of a quantity of water, for the purpose

of meeting the salinity control objectives of Minute No. 242, during an interim period, equal to the quantity of water conserved by constructing or lining the said canal. The interim period shall commence on completion of construction or lining said canal and shall end the first year that the Secretary delivers main stream Colorado River water to California in an amount less than the sum of the quantities requested by (1) the California agencies under contracts made pursuant to section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat. 1057), and (2) Federal establishments to meet their water rights acquired in California in accordance with the Supreme Court decree in Arizona against California (376 U.S. 340).

(b) The charges for total construction shall be repayable without interest in equal annual installments over a period of forty years beginning in the year following completion of construction: *Provided*, That, repayment shall be prorated between the United States and the Coachella Valley County Water District, and the Secretary is authorized to enter into a repayment contract with Coachella Valley County Water District for that purpose. Such contract shall provide that annual repayment installments shall be nonreimbursable during the interim period, defined in section 102(a) of this title and shall provide that after the interim period, said annual repayment installments or portions thereof, shall be paid by Coachella Valley County Water District.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase, eminent domain, or exchange private lands or interests therein, as may be determined by him to be appropriate, within the Imperial Irrigation District on the Imperial East Mesa which receive, or which have been granted rights to receive, water from Imperial Irrigation District's capacity in the Coachella Canal. Costs of such acquisitions shall be nonreimbursable and the Secretary shall return such lands to the public domain. The United States shall not acquire any water rights by reason of this land acquisition.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to credit Imperial Irrigation District against its final payments for certain outstanding construction charges payable to the United States on account of capacity to be relinquished in the Coachella Canal as a result of the canal lining program, all as determined by the Secretary: *Provided*, That, relinquishment of capacity shall not affect the established basis for allocating operation and maintenance costs of the main All-American Canal to existing contractors.

(e) The Secretary is authorized and directed to cede the following land to the Cocopah Tribe of Indians, subject to rights-of-way for existing levees, to be held in trust by the United States for the Cocopah Tribe of Indians:

Township 9 south, range 25 west of the Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona;

Section 25: Lots, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23:

Section 26: Lots 1, 12, 13, 14, and 15;

Section 27: Lot 3; and all accretion to the above described lands.

The Secretary is authorized and directed to construct three bridges, one of which shall be capable fo accommodating heavy vehicular traffic, over the portion of the bypass drain which crosses the reservation of the Cocopah Tribe of Indians. The transfer of lands to the

Cocopah Indian Reservation and the construction of bridges across the bypass drain shall constitute full and complete payment to said tribe for the rights-of-way required for construction of the bypass drain and electrical transmission lines for works authorized by this title.

SEC. 103. (a) The Secretary is authorized to:

(1) Construct, operate, and maintain, consistent with Minute No. 242, well fields capable of furnishing approximately one hundred and sixty thousand acre-feet of water per year for use in the United States and for delivery to Mexico in satisfaction of the 1944 Mexican Water Treaty.

(2) Acquire by purchase, eminent domain, or exchange, to the extent determined by him to be appropriate, approximately twenty-three thousand five hundred acres of lands or interests therein within approximately five miles of the Mexican border on the Yuma Mesa: *Provided, however,* That any such lands which are presently owned by the State of Arizona may be acquired or exchanged for Federal lands.

(3) Any lands removed from the jurisdiction of the Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District pursuant to clause (2) of this subsection which were available for use under the Gila Reauthorization Act (61 Stat. 628), shall be replaced with like lands within or adjacent to the Yuma Mesa division of the project. In the development of these substituted lands or any other lands within the Gila project, the Secretary may provide for full utilization of the Gila Gravity Main Canal in addition to contracted capacities.

(b) The cost of work provided for in this section, including delivery of water to Mexico, shall be nonreimbursable; except to the extent that the waters furnished are used in the United States.

SEC. 104. The Secretary is authorized to provide for modifications of the projects authorized by this title to the extent he determines appropriate for purposes of meeting the international settlement objective of this title at the lowest overall cost to the United States. No funds for any such modification shall be expended until the expiration of sixty days after the proposed modification has been submitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress, unless the Congress approves an earlier date by concurrent resolution. The Secretary shall notify the Governors of the Colorado River Basin States of such modifications.

SEC. 105. The Secretary is hereby authorized to enter into contracts that he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this title in advance of the appropriation of funds therefor.

SEC. 106. In carrying out the provisions of this title, the Secretary shall consult and cooperate with the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Agriculture, and other affected Federal, State, and local agencies.

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to modify the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, or, except as expressly stated herein, the provisions of any other Federal law.

SEC. 108. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $121,500,000 for the construction of the works and accomplishment of the purposes authorized in sections 101 and 102, and $34,000,000 to accomplish the purposes of section 103, based on April 1973

prices, plus or minus such amounts as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs involved therein, and such sums as may be required to operate and maintain such works and to provide for such modifications as may be made pursuant to section 104. There is further authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to pay condemnation awards in excess of appraised values and to cover costs required in connection with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 90–646).

TITLE II—MEASURES UPSTREAM FROM IMPERIAL DAM

SEC. 201. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall implement the salinity control policy adopted for the Colorado River in the "Conclusions and Recommendations" published in the Proceedings of the Reconvened Seventh Session of the Conference in the Matter of Pollution of the Interstate Waters of the Colorado River and Its Tributaries in the States of California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming, held in Denver, Colorado, on April 26–27, 1972, under the authority of section 10 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1160), and approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency on June 9, 1972.

(b) The Secretary is hereby directed to expedite the investigation, planning, and implementation of the salinity control program generally as described in chapter VI of the Secretary's report entitled, "Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program, February 1972."

(c) In conformity with section 201(a) of this title and the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency under Federal laws, the Secretary, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Secretary of Agriculture are directed to cooperate and coordinate their activities effectively to carry out the objective of this title.

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the following salinity control units as the initial stage of the Colorado River Basin salinity control program.

(1) The Paradox Valley unit, Montrose County, Colorado, consisting of facilities for collection and disposition of saline ground water of Paradox Valley, including wells, pumps, pipelines, solar evaporation ponds, and all necessary appurtenant and associated works such as roads, fences, dikes, power transmission facilities, and permanent operating facilities.

(2) The Grand Valley unit, Colorado, consisting of measures and all necessary appurtenant and associated works to reduce the seepage of irrigation water from the irrigated lands of Grand Valley into the ground water and thence into the Colorado River. Measures shall include lining of canals and laterals, and the combining of existing canals and laterals into fewer and more efficient facilities. Prior to initiation of construction of the Grand Valley unit the Secretary shall enter into contracts through which the agencies owning, operating, and maintaining the water distribution systems in Grand Valley, singly or in concert, will assume all obligations relating to the continued operation and maintenance of the unit's facilities to the end

that the maximum reduction of salinity inflow to the Colorado River will be achieved. The Secretary is also authorized to provide, as an element of the Grand Valley unit, for a technical staff to provide information and assistance to water users on means and measures for limiting excess water applications to irrigated lands: *Provided*, That such assistance shall not exceed a period of five years after funds first become available under this title. The Secretary will enter into agreements with the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a unified control plan for the Grand Valley unit. The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to cooperate in the planning and construction of on-farm system measures under programs available to that Department.

(3) The Crystal Geyser unit, Utah, consisting of facilities for collection and disposition of saline geyser discharges; including dikes, pipelines, solar evaporation ponds, and all necessary appurtenant works including operating facilities.

(4) The Las Vegas Wash unit, Nevada, consisting of facilities for collection and disposition of saline ground water of Las Vegas Wash, including infiltration galleries, pumps, desalter, pipelines, solar evaporation facilities, and all appurtenant works including but not limited to roads, fences, power transmission facilities, and operating facilities.

SEC. 203. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to—

(1) Expedite completion of the planning reports on the following units, described in the Secretary's report, "Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program, February 1972":

(i) Irrigation source control: Lower Gunnison; Uintah Basin; Colorado River Indian Reservation; and Palo Verde Irrigation District.

(ii) Point source control: LaVerkin Springs; Littlefield Springs; Glenwood-Dotsero Springs.

(iii) Diffuse source control; Price River; San Rafael River; Dirty Devil River; McElmo Creek; and Big Sandy River.

(2) Submit each planning report on the units named in section 203(a)(1) of this title promptly to the Colorado River Basin States and to such other parties as the Secretary deems appropriate for their review and comments. After receipt of comments on a unit and careful consideration thereof, the Secretary shall submit each final report with his recommendations, simultaneously, to the President, other concerned Federal departments and agencies, the Congress, and the Colorado River Basin States.

(b) The Secretary is directed—

(1) in the investigation, planning, construction, and implementation of any salinity control unit involving control of salinity from irrigation sources, to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out research and demonstration projects and in implementing on-the-farm improvements and farm management practices and programs which will further the objective of this title;

(2) to undertake research on additional methods for accomplishing the objective of this title, utilizing to the fullest extent practicable the capabilities and resources of other Federal departments and agencies, interest institutions, States, and private organizations.

SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby created the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Advisory Council composed of no more than three members from each State appointed by the Governor of each of the Colorado River Basin States.

(b) The Council shall be advisory only and shall—

(1) act as liaison between both the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the States in accomplishing the purposes of this title;

(2) receive reports from the Secretary on the progress of the salinity control program and review and comment on said reports; and

(3) recommend to both the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency appropriate studies of further projects, techniques, or methods for accomplishing the purposes of this title.

SEC. 205. (a) The Secretary shall allocate the total costs of each unit or separable feature thereof authorized by section 202 of this title, as follows:

(1) In recognition of Federal responsibility for the Colorado River as an interstate stream and for international comity with Mexico, Federal ownership of the lands of the Colorado River Basin from which most of the dissolved salts originate, and the policy embodied in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat 816), 75 per centum of the total costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature thereof shall be nonreimbursable.

(2) Twenty-five per centum of the total costs shall be allocated between the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund established by section 5(a) of the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 107) and the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund established by section 403(a) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 895), after consultation with the Advisory Council created in section 204(a) of this title and consideration of the following items:

(i) benefits to be derived in each basin from the use of water of improved quality and the use of works for improved water management;

(ii) causes of salinity; and

(iii) availability of revenues in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund and increased revenues to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund made available under section 205(d) of this title: *Provided*, That costs allocated to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund under section 205(a)(2) of this title shall not exceed 15 per centum of the costs allocated to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund.

(3) Costs of construction of each unit or separable feature thereof allocated to the upper basin and to the lower basin under section 205(a)(2) of this title shall be repaid within a fifty-year period without interest from the date such unit or separable feature thereof is determined by the Secretary to be in operation.

(b)(1) Costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature thereof allocated for repayment by the lower basin under Section 205(a)(2) of this title shall be paid in accordance with subsection 205(b)(2) of this title, from the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund.

(2) Section 403(g) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 896) is hereby amended as follows: strike the word "and" after the word "Act," in line 8; insert after word "Act," the following "(2) for repayment to the general fund of the Treasury the costs of each salinity control unit or separable feature thereof payable from the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund in accordance with sections 205(a)(2), 205(a)(3), and 205(b)(1) of the Colorado River Salinity Control Act and"; change paragraph (2) to paragraph (3).

(c) Costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature thereof allocated for repayment by the upper basin under section 205(a)(2) of this title shall be paid in accordance with section 205(d) of this title from the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund within the limit of the funds made available under section 205(e) of this title.

(d) Section 5(d) of the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 108) is hereby amended as follows: strike the word "and" at the end of paragraph (3); strike the period after the word "years" at the end of paragraph (4) and insert a semicolon in lieu thereof followed by the word "and"; add a new paragraph (5) reading:

> "(5) the costs of each salinity control unit or separable feature thereof payable from the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund in accordance with sections 205(a)(2), 205(a)(3), and 205(c) of the Colorado River Salinity Control Act."

(e) The Secretary is authorized to make upward adjustments in rates charged for electrical energy under all contracts administered by the Secretary under the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat 105, 43 U.S.C. 620) as soon as practicable and to the extent necessary to cover the costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of units allocated under section 205(a)(2) and in conformity with section 205(a)(3) of this title: *Provided,* That revenues derived from said rate adjustments shall be available solely for the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of salinity control units in the Colorado River Basin herein authorized.

Sec. 206. Commencing on January 1, 1975, and every two years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit, simultaneously, to the President, the Congress, and the Advisory Council created in section 204(a) of this title, a report on the Colorado River salinity control program authorized by this title covering the progress of investigations, planning, and construction of salinity control units for the previous fiscal year, the effectiveness of such units, anticipated work needed to be accomplished in the future to meet the objectives of this title, with emphasis on the needs during the five years immediately following the date of each report, and any special problems that may be impeding progress in attaining an effective salinity control program. Said report may be included in the biennial report on the quality of water of the Colorado River Basin prepared by the Secretary pursuant to section 15 of the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 111;

43 U.S.C, 602n), section 15 of the Navajo Indian irrigation project, and the initial stage of the San Juan Chana Project Act (76 Stat. 102), and section 6 of the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Act (76 Stat. 393.)

SEC. 207. Except as provided in section 205(b) and 205(d) of this title, with respect to the Colorado River Basin Project Act and the Colorado River Storage Project Act, respectively, nothing on this title shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, modify, interpret, or be in conflict with the provisions of the Colorado River Compact (45 Stat. 1057), the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact (63 Stat. 31), the Water Treaty of 1944 with the United Mexican States (Treaty Series 994; 59 Stat. 1219), the decree entered by the Supreme Court of the United States in Arizona against California and others (376 U.S. 340), the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat 1057), Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (54 Stat. 774; 43 U.S.C. 618a), section 15 of the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 111; 43 U.S.C. 620n), the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 885), section 6 of the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Act (76 Stat. 393), section 15 of the Navajo Indian irrigation project and initial stage of the San Juan-Chama Project Act (76 Stat. 102), the National Environmenal Policy Act of 1969, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

SEC. 208. (a) The Secretary is authorized to provide for modifications of the projects authorized by this title as determined to be appropriate for purposes of meeting the objective of this title. No funds for any such modification shall be expended until the expiration of sixty days after the proposed modification has been submitted to appropriate committees of the Congress, and not then if disapproved by said committees, except that funds may be expended prior to the expiration of such sixty days in any case in which the Congress approves an earlier date by concurrent resolution. The Governors of the Colorado River Basin States shall be notified of these changes.

(b) The Secretary is hereby authorized to enter into contracts that he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, in advance of the appropriation of funds therefor. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $125,100,000 for the construction of the works and for other purposes authorized in section 202 of this title, based on April 1973 prices, plus or minus such amounts as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in costs involved therein, and such sums as may be required to operate and maintain such works. There is further authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to pay condemnation awards in excess of appraised values and to cover costs required in connection with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 90–646).

SEC. 209. As used in this title—

(a) all terms that are defined in the Colorado River Compact shall have the meanings therein defined;

(b) "Colorado River Basin States" means the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Approved June 24, 1974.

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